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# ***Daily Report—***

## **East Asia**

FBIS-EAS-89-024  
Tuesday  
7 February 1989

# Daily Report

## East Asia

FBIS-EAS-89-024

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7 February 1989

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Japan

### Takeshita Meets Reagan in Los Angeles OW0702011989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 7 Feb 89

[By Antonio Kamiya]

[Text] Los Angeles, Feb. 6 KYODO—Former U.S. President Ronald Reagan accepted an invitation from Japanese Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Monday to visit Japan, but said he would like to come "as a mere tourist."

He said all his previous visits, including two as president, had been of an official nature.

Takeshita greeted Reagan, who turned 78 on Monday, with a cheery "Ron, happy birthday," in English.

The Japanese premier was winding up a 3-day stay in California as part of his 8-day visit to the United States.

In the meeting at Reagan's private office in a Los Angeles suburb, Takeshita presented him with a Japanese warrior's helmet.

In return, Takeshita was given a porcelain vase inscribed with quotes by Reagan during his 8 years in the White House.

The two chatted for about 45 minutes, with Reagan congratulating Takeshita on having concluded a successful meeting with President George Bush in Washington last Thursday.

Reagan was quoted by Japanese officials attending the meeting as saying he was happy that the two present leaders have reaffirmed the friendly ties between the two allies.

In extending a personal invitation to Reagan for a visit to Japan, Takeshita said the former president would be welcome wherever he went in Japan.

"You would find many Japanese waving to you wherever you go but your view would not be blocked because the Japanese are generally about my height," said Takeshita, who stands 1.65 centimeters tall, drawing laughter from the much taller Reagan.

Takeshita asked Reagan to arrange his visit through Japanese Ambassador to the United States Nobuo Matsunaga.

Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno, who was also present at the meeting, told Reagan that former Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone also wants Reagan to visit Japan.

It was Nakasone and Reagan who initiated the practice for the leaders of Japan and the U.S. to address each other on a firstname basis as a symbol of the close ties between the two nations.

Takeshita and Bush reaffirmed the custom during their meeting last week.

Earlier Monday, Takeshita had a brief meeting with James D. Hodgson, a former U.S. ambassador to Japan, and Walter Beram, president of the Japan-America Society of Southern California.

The birthday call on Reagan was the last official schedule of Takeshita's 3-day stop in Los Angeles where he also met with leaders of the local Japanese community and visited a retirement home for Japanese immigrants.

Takeshita, accompanied by his wife Naoko, headed back to Tokyo later Monday, concluding an 8-day, 3-city visit to the United States, in which he also went to New York and met UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Takeshita was scheduled to arrive in Tokyo at 10 p.m. Tuesday (Japan time) [1300 GMT].

### MSDF, U.S. To Hold Mine-Sweeping Drills OW0702080289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0716 GMT 7 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO—The Maritime Self-Defense Force (MSDF) and the U.S. Navy will hold joint mine-sweeping exercises off Oita Prefecture, Kyushu, from February 15 to 27, the MSDF said Tuesday.

The joint exercises on mine warfare will be the 41st between the MSDF and the U.S. Navy.

Mine laying ships and aircraft from the MSDF will participate along with U.S. A-6 bombers and other aircraft and vessels.

### Antiwhaling Activists Interference Regretted OW0202155489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1151 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 2 KYODO—The Japanese Foreign Ministry on Thursday took Greenpeace to task for relentlessly disrupting the hunt of Japanese "research whalers," but backed away from earlier labeling of the conservationists' eight-day siege, which ended Thursday, as "terrorism."

Foreign Ministry spokesman Taizo Watanabe, holding his first foreign press briefing since succeeding Yoshi-fumi Matsuda to the post last week, called the harassment of Japanese whalers in the Antarctic seas "extremely regrettable."

Watanabe indicated, however, that a government fisheries officials labeling Wednesday of the Greenpeace campaign as "terrorism on the high seas" was not the government's official position.

Japan has been allowed in the International Whaling Commission (IWC) Convention to catch up to 300 of the huge sea mammals this year "to determine stocks," despite a complete moratorium on commercial whaling in effect since 1988.

Greenpeace claims that Japan's "research" whaling is merely a guise to continue whaling, and that the meat will be made available for consumption in Japan.

"Since those activities of the research ships are in line with the IWC stipulations, it is unjustifiable" that the Greenpeace interference should take place, said Watanabe.

Watanabe called Japanese research whaling "legal and legitimate" and said that aside from the whaling issue, the methods of protest employed by Greenpeace endangered the "safety of navigation."

The Greenpeace ship Gondwana, on Wednesday, collided with the 23,000-ton whaling ship No. 3 Nisshin Maru in a bid to prevent the loading of harpooned minke whales, damaging the Japanese ship.

"So far the report we have received through the Fisheries Agency is that damage is rather minor, but depending on the result of our survey we will have to think what kind of action we have to take," Watanabe said.

#### Incident Protested

OW0602152489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1332 GMT  
6 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO—The Fisheries Agency has officially protested to the Dutch Government over an incident in which a Netherlands-registered ship belonging to the Greenpeace environmentalist group collided with a Japanese whaling ship in the Antarctic in late January.

The agency said it has also asked the Netherlands to take appropriate action against the crew of the ship, the Gondwana.

The Dutch Government was quoted as saying that it would investigate the incident before taking any necessary action.

The Gondwana collided with the Japanese whaling mothership on January 30 as it tried to prevent it from loading harpooned whales.

The Japanese fleet started to hunt minke whales last December in the area as part of a scientific research program.

Greenpeace describes Japan's whaling operations as commercial whaling in the guise of research.

The Greenpeace ship had allegedly been chasing the Japanese ships trying to prevent them catching whales.

"Whaling for research is a right protected by international law, and Greenpeace's obstruction should not be overlooked because it might have cost human lives," the agency said.

Greenpeace insists that the Japanese ship was speeding and accidentally collided with its own ship.

The Japanese fleet is continuing whaling in the area as planned, the agency said.

#### No Agreement on Mitsui-Iran Project Renewal

OW0302031989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0204 GMT  
3 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 3 KYODO—Iranian Government delegates and officials of Japan's Mitsui Group have failed in their second round of talks here to resolve their disagreement over whether to jointly resume a project to build a petrochemical complex, according to Japanese sources close to the talks.

The two sides agreed, however, to continue talks on the 720 billion yen complex, damaged by Iraqi air raids during the 8-year Gulf war, which ended in August.

During a first round of talks last December, Mitsui said it wanted to withdraw from the project in the northern Persian Gulf, saying it is not economically feasible to repair and rebuild the plant.

Iran said on Monday that it will complete the project.

During the 2-week second round of talks ended Thursday, the Iranian delegation, led by M.H. Rahbari, vice chairman of the state-run National Petrochemical Co. (NPC), reiterated a request for Mitsui to help repair the complex, saying the company has the financial and technical resources to do so, the sources said.

The two sides remained far apart in their positions, however, they said. It was not known how the Iranians responded to a Mitsui request to pay 166.2 billion yen owed to the trading house and Japanese banks.

Work on the project started in 1971, but was suspended due to Iraqi rocket and shell attacks during the Gulf war. At the time of the attacks, 85 percent of the project was complete and 600 billion yen had already been invested by the 2 sides.

**Hitachi, PRC To Produce Picture Tubes**  
*OW0502013989 Tokyo KYODO in English 1046 GMT  
3 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 3 KYODO—Hitachi, Ltd. On Friday announced that it will set up a joint enterprise in southern China to start production of color TV cathode-ray tubes. (CRTS).

The joint company to be based in the special economic zone of Shenzhen will be capitalized at 36 million dollars, of which 75 percent will be provided by a Chinese corporation in the zone, and the balance by Hitachi, company officials said.

The joint firm will build a plant capable of manufacturing 1.6 million 21-inch CRTS for color TVs a year at an estimated cost of 140 million dollars. Hitachi said it hopes the plant will go into production in December 1990.

Thirty percent of the tubes produced will be taken by Hitachi and the balance will be supplied to plants in China, the officials said.

It is the second joint enterprise to be inaugurated in China by Hitachi. Fujian Hitachi TV, which now assembles color TVs, was the first.

**Kim Yong-sam on Expanding JSP-ROK Contacts**  
*OW0402071989 Tokyo NHK General Television  
Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 2 Feb 89*

[Text] Mr Kim Yong-sam, president of South Korea's opposition Reunification Democratic Party [RDP], now visiting Japan, gave interviews to NHK and other news media today, stating his view that even though the JSP is opposed to the Treaty of Basic Relations between Japan and the ROK, this should not be an obstacle to exchanges between the JSP and the ROK.

This view was given in response to a question as to whether he thought the JSP's position objecting to the Treaty of Basic Relations between Japan and the ROK is an obstacle to the expansion of exchanges the JSP is seeking with South Korea, in view of the fact that the treaty declared the ROK Government as the sole lawful government on the Korean peninsula.

Party President Kim declared that exchanges between his RDP and the JSP have formally begun with this visit to Japan. Taking note of the fact that former JSP head Ishibashi visited South Korea last year and that Chairperson Doi's visit to South Korea has been laid out, he insisted that these facts transcend such arguments, which are really only small details. Referring to the possibility of JSP dietmen joining the Japan-ROK Parliamentarians Club, he pointed out that the club no longer is an organization trying to help a dictatorial military regime. He expressed hopes that many JSP members will join the club.

**Ends 6-Day Visit to Tokyo**  
*OW0402080789 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT  
4 Feb 89*

[Text] Osaka, Feb. 4 (KYODO)—South Korean opposition leader Kim Yong-sam left here for home ending a six-day visit to Japan.

Kim, president of the No 2 opposition party, the Reunification Democratic Party, was guest of the Japan Socialist Party [JSP], the largest Japanese opposition party.

While in Tokyo, Kim met with Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno and JSP Chairwoman Takako Doi.

**Gorbachev, Shevardnadze Send Thanks for Aid**  
*OW0602142289 Tokyo KYODO in English 1043 GMT  
6 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita received a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev expressing his gratitude for Japanese aid extended after a devastating earthquake-hit Armenia, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

In the message conveyed by the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo, Gorbachev said the Soviets will never forget those who gave assistance in words and deeds to victims of the disaster which struck the southern Soviet republic on December 7.

He expressed his strong hope that the two countries will continue joint efforts to strengthen friendly bilateral relations and cooperation.

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze also sent a similar message to his counterpart Sosuke Uno, according to the ministry.

**Government May Assume Greater Role in IMF**  
*OW0702112489 Tokyo KYODO in English 1020 GMT  
7 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO—The International Monetary Fund (IMF) will give more say to Japan when shaping its debt-relief policy for poor nations after it accepts a Japanese request to raise its capital share in the organization, a top IMF official hinted here Tuesday.

Herman Onno Ruding, chairman of the IMF's interim committee and finance minister of the Netherlands, dropped the hint at a press conference at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan (FCCJ) here.

Rudding is on a two-day visit to Tokyo to discuss Third World debt-relief strategy and an IMF plan to increase its capital with Bank of Japan Governor Satoshi Sumita and Finance Minister Tatsuo Murayama.

IMF quotas determine members' voting power in the institution. They are the main source of the financial resources from which the IMF extends loans to cash-starved nations.

Ruding said, "There is a great degree of understanding toward the Japanese wish (to raise its quota share sharply)" among European nations and other IMF members. "I see, consequently, good prospects for the Japanese desire."

"I'm trying to push this quota increase before the decision (is made) this year," Ruding said. The IMF plans to reach a conclusion by the end of April on a proposal to hike its overall capital by 50 to 100 percent.

Ruding also said, "if a country can offer large amounts (of money to the IMF), its impact on policies may be greater.... Indirectly, there is a link between capital in the IMF and World Bank and its role in the alleviation and resolution of the debt problem."

Ruding said he had exchanged views with Murayama Tuesday morning would do so with Sumita later in the day before leaving Wednesday for Washington, where he will meet with U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Alan Greenspan.

Last September, Sumita called for a greater capital share in the at a joint meeting of the IMF and World Bank in West Berlin.

Finance Ministry officials earlier hinted that Japan would seek raise its capital quota in the IMF to 8 percent from the current 4.7 percent—the fifth largest among IMF members.

At an IMF interim committee meeting last April, former Finance Minister Kiichi Miyazawa reiterated Japan's demand, with a call to make Japan's IMF share commensurate with its international economic clout.

At present, the United States holds the largest share at 19.01 percent—well over the vote margin needed to veto any key decisions which it opposes.

International financial experts predicted that Japan's request for a greater share might encounter resistance from some major IMF members who would be forced to give up part of their existing shares and hence voting power.

Ruding told reporters a capital increase through a hike in member capital subscriptions is needed to increase a more "healthy and strong IMF."

The United States, however, has remained "unconvinced of the need" to raise the IMF capital, he said.

In reply to a question about the "Miyazawa initiative," a debt-relief proposal advanced at the West Berlin conference, he said the plan "has not emerged" in the IMF and the World Bank so far.

However, he lauded "as a major contribution" to the resolution of the debt problem another Japanese debt-relief proposal unveiled by Sumita. The plan calls for extending untied loans to developing nations through the Export-Import Bank of Japan in parallel with IMF loans.

The Miyazawa plan calls for debtor nations to buy back their debt a discount and then issue bonds to their creditors. The IMF would be entrusted to manage a pool of funds put up by debtor nations and by which repayments of the bonds will be guaranteed.

Ruding criticized the plan for requiring that the IMF guarantee repayments out of reserves put up by member governments.

The plan has stirred concern that the debts might ultimately have to be financed by the taxpayers of developed nations in times of default by debtors.

The Japanese Government has denied such a likelihood.

But Ruding said, "be aware of the risk of guarantees" to be provided by the IMF and World Bank.

"After all, there should be no official bail-out for commercial banks with outstanding credits to developing countries," he added.

**'Worsening' Trade Deficit Noted**  
OW060211189 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT  
6 Feb 89

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO—A senior European community official Monday said he is concerned about the EC's worsening trade deficit with Japan and called for more open trade.

In a speech at the Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan, Joseph H.A.M. Loeff, director-general of the EC Commission, said the EC's trade deficit likely will grow this year because Japan's exports to the region have increased by 14-15 percent during the past nine months.

"If such a deterioration persists, it will cast a shadow over our relations and could lead to new frictions," Loeff said.

While applauding steps taken so far by Japan to open its market, Loeff urged more government action to spur domestic demand for imports. He also called for improved foreign access to Japanese markets.

Loeff said he is aware of some fear among EC trading partners that the planned integration of the 12-nation Common Market in 1992 could restrict foreign investment. However, Loeff said the 1992 market reform

program is aimed at creating a stronger European economy able to compete internationally by creating a huge market that creates economies of scale.

Loeff's remarks echoed those made recently by a number of EC officials, including Commission President Jacques Delors. Last week in Brussels, Delors said market integration is not aimed at creating a "fortress" closed to non-EC member countries.

Loeff also urged reciprocity in trade and investment between EC and non-EC member states.

"We do not see why the benefits of our internal and automatic liberalization (under the 1992 program) should be extended unilaterally and automatically to third countries," he said.

Loeff noted that so far, there only is one financial-service license planned under the 1992 program allowing licensees to open branches and engage in related services throughout the EC. He said "our view is that the EC's financial institutions should have comparable, but not necessarily identical, access to the markets of non-Community countries."

"This is an extremely reasonable stance," he said.

**MITI, EC Agree on Free Trade, Expansion**  
*OW0602111589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0941 GMT  
6 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 6 KYODO—International Trade and Industry Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka said Monday he has agreed with European trade leaders that Japan and the European Community (EC) should seek free trade and rectify bilateral trade imbalances through expansion of trade volume.

Mitsuzuka told a press conference following his return Sunday from a week-long European tour that his concepts regarding Japanese-EC cooperation have been endorsed by his European counterparts and that they will serve as a basis to form trade and industrial cooperation policies with the EC.

During talks with his counterparts from Britain, West Germany, Belgium, France and the EC Commission, Mitsuzuka proposed that Japan and the EC establish and strengthen what he called "multi-faceted" relations covering all aspects of trade, investment, technology and culture, he said.

He also said the other proposal is that the two entities should cooperate to settle disputes in a way that allows them to trace the origin of each dispute and find a remedy for it.

The European trip was Mitsuzuka's first since he became trade minister in last December's cabinet reshuffle.

Mitsuzuka said he and the European trade officials agreed to promote mutual investment, adding that he thought European countries hope to establish a new relationship with Japan.

However, European nations gave no specific answers to Japan's demand that quotas and restrictions be lifted on 131 products imported from Japan, he said.

The matter will be taken up again at Japan-EC talks to be held in Tokyo Thursday and Wednesday, he added.

**Ban on Potential Chemical Arms Material**  
*OW0302062289 Tokyo KYODO in English 0518 GMT  
3 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 3 KYODO—The cabinet on Friday approved a proposed change in a government ordinance in order to limit exports of a chemical that could be diverted to manufacture chemical weapons, officials said.

The proposed new ordinance calls for subjecting the export of thionyl chloride to official permission to be issued on a case-by-case basis, from February 16, the officials said.

This brings to 10 the number of chemicals subject to official export control under Japan's Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Control Law, they said.

The decision is in line with an international agreement struck last December by 19 nations, including Japan, Western Europe, and the United States, to crack down on the export of chemicals that could be used in the manufacture of chemical arms.

The move came 3 weeks after the world community pledged to outlaw all chemical weapons and to sign a convention enforcing the ban at a Paris meeting attended by 149 nations.

**Foreign Exchange Reserves Increase in January**  
*OW0102121389 Tokyo KYODO in English 1004 GMT  
1 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 1 KYODO—Japanese foreign exchange reserves increased 515 million dollars in January to a record 98,177 million dollars at the end of the month, the Finance Ministry said Wednesday.

The monthly increase was the 38th in a row, the ministry added.

The dollar moved steadily against the yen between 124.05 yen and 129.13 yen in the Tokyo market during January, the firm note attributed to expectations of hikes in U.S. interest rates and for possible moves to reduce the U.S. federal budget, a ministry official said.

Based on International Monetary Fund (IMF) statistics, Japanese foreign exchanged reserves totaled 97.15 billion dollars at the end of November, followed by West Germany with 66.19 billion dollars, the United States with 50.46 billion dollars and Britain with 44.88 billion dollars, the ministry said.

**DSP Chairman Resigns Over Recruit Scandal**  
*OW0702034989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0259 GMT 7 Feb 89*

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 7 KYODO—Democratic Socialist Party Chairman Saburo Tsukamoto told a meeting of senior DSP executives Tuesday he is resigning as head of the country's No. 3 opposition party.

Tsukamoto has long been under pressure from both within the party and from the major labor group Yuai Kaigi, its main base of support, to step down and take responsibility for his involvement in the Recruit stock scandal.

Tsukamoto was one of eight politicians named as a recipient of unlisted shares of Recruit Cosmos Co., the real estate subsidiary of the Tokyo-based information giant Recruit Co. Nine other politicians are known to have purchased similar stocks through their secretaries, aides or relatives.

**Mongolia**

**Shevardnadze, Qian Discuss Summit Plans**  
*OW0502002989 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 3 Feb 89*

[Text] Soviet-Sino talks between Foreign Ministers Shevardnadze and Qian Qichen are under way in Beijing. On the first day of the talks, the two ministers said that the main object of their parleys was to prepare for the summit meeting between the leaders of the Soviet Union and China. [Words indistinct] to mark the total normalization of Soviet-Sino relations. The ministers paid much attention to (?the course) of a Cambodian settlement, [words indistinct] in which the modern trend (?is to turn) from confrontation to dialogue, from tension to cooperation.

**Success of Visit Lauded**  
*OW0602142789 Ulaanbaatar International Service in English 0910 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The official visit of the Soviet Foreign Minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, has been heartily welcomed the world over because any betterment of relations between the Soviet Union and China can indeed do a great deal for peace, not only in the region but also elsewhere in the world. The world public is pleased that the relations between these two powers, which remained at a standstill over the past 30 years, at long last are once again reviving.

A major outcome of the Soviet foreign minister's visit to China was the understanding reached between the two sides on holding a Soviet-Chinese summit in the near future. To do away with the past and open the future [words indistinct] said China's leader Deng Xiaoping to Shevardnadze when they met in Shanghai. Deng went on to say that it was a difficult task because it involved complicated questions. Many of them belonged to the past and therefore, in spite of them, we must know the past and this means to know, remember, and learn lessons from it in order to go ahead to open the future. And a meeting with the Soviet leader is called upon to resolve this past, underlined Deng Xiaoping.

The Soviet foreign minister, in reply, expressed the same view and noted that the interest of peace and development urged them to focus attention to the future.

One other very important issue taken up by the Soviet foreign minister in China was the Cambodian conflict. Reaffirming the vital importance of a political settlement of this problem, both sides pledged their readiness to promote this cause. Both the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China come out for preventing the resumption in Cambodia of the policies and tactics of the recent past. Of course, there remain differences on some aspects of the Cambodian settlement but the sides agreed to continue dialogue on the matter in the future.

Another important movement in the Soviet-Chinese discussions was the deep-going exchange of views on the possible moves the two sides could make towards reducing the level of military confrontation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China and [words indistinct] in the military sphere, besides being crucial, the mutual balanced reduction to the lowest possible level of the armed forces and armaments in the region adjoining the Soviet-Chinese border. In this connection, the Soviet foreign minister, defining the essence of the Soviet military doctrine, based on the principles of defensive ceiling, named the plan on the withdrawal of three-fourths of the Soviet contingent stationed in Mongolia as agreed upon with the government of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Also during the talks in Beijing, the Soviet and Chinese foreign ministers hailed the active policies of the Mongolian People's Republic in effecting proposals and initiatives designed to strengthen trust in the region and, on this basis, improving Mongolian-Chinese relations.

All these positive steps show that these two great Communist powers strive in earnest to bring closer their positions, and there is every reason to hope that they will be crowned with success.

Of course, it is always useful to analyze the past in order to overcome the old grudges and build a safer future for all of us. But we must remember a fine English saying: Let bygones be bygones. In the present world and present times we are all dependent on each other and our best interests demand concerted actions and sense.

**Film Accord Signed With Soviet Union**

*OW0602024789 Ulaanbaatar International Service  
in English 0910 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] The Minister of Culture of Mongolia has signed a cooperation plan for 1989 with the State Committee for Cinematography of the USSR. The plan envisions the joint arrangement of film festivals, viewings of Mongolian and Soviet films, mutual exchange of creative delegations, exchange of work experience, as well as joint shooting of [word indistinct] film "Halhin Gol'39."

By the by, this year, Mongolian cinematographers have a busy year, as they plan to shoot many documentaries and a film epic on Gengis Khan.

**MPRP Plenum Slated for Latter June**

*OW0502085589 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian  
1910 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Feb, (MONTSAME)—A decision to convene the 6th (?Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Plenum) in the second half of June 1989 has been made by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo.

The plenum will discuss the question of improving the capital construction work and increasing the effectiveness of capital [word instinct].

**North Korea**

**Opening of Trade Mission in Italy Said Planned**

*SK0702073389 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean  
0200 GMT 7 Feb 89*

[YCNHAP report from Tokyo]

[Text] Chae Hui-chong, North Korean joint venture industry minister who attended a meeting of world economic leaders in Davos, Switzerland, has disclosed that North Korea will establish a trade mission in Rome to expand economic exchange with the West.

In an interview with Japan's MAINICHI SHIMBUN, Minister Choe stated that North Korea is willing to hold negotiations over trade and investment with the friendly countries, including those countries with which it has no diplomatic relations; but that the situation is not yet appropriate for North Korea to have direct economic exchange with South Korea, Japan, and the United States.

Referring to North-South exchange in particular, Minister Chae Hui-chong noted that detente on the Korean peninsula is a prerequisite and that the sincerity of the opposite side is important.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN has reported that by saying that reform in the Soviet Union and East bloc countries is nothing but each country's own policy in its own circumstances, Minister Chae Hui-chong did not give any impression that North Korea seems to agree with the tenor of East-West detente.

**Increased Trade With Foreign Countries Noted**

*SK0402012489 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
4 Feb 89 p 6*

[Text] North Korea is now endeavoring to start economic and trade exchanges with the south in order to boost its backward economy.

According to the National Unification Board, there are about 100 trading companies in the north at present.

In 1978, North Korea exported \$1.67 billion worth of products and imported \$2.39 billion worth of goods, thus suffering a \$720 million trade deficit.

In contrast, the south recorded \$47.28 billion in exports and \$41.02 billion in imports, enjoying a \$6.26 billion trade surplus.

North Korea depends on the Soviet Union, China and Japan for more than 70 percent of its annual trade.

In particular, the Soviet Union has remained the largest trading partner of the north since the liberation of the Korean peninsula from Japanese colonial rule in 1945.

Trade with the Soviet Union and China in 1987 registered \$1,830 million and \$580 million, respectively, while trade with free countries recorded \$2,800 million.

Free countries which are engaged in trade with the north include West Germany, France, Austria, the United Kingdom, Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Switzerland.

North Korean trade with Japan was sharply reduced in the late 1970s as Pyongyang defaulted on payment of loans borrowed from Tokyo.

However, it has steadily increased since 1980, recording a trade surplus with Japan in 1987.

The north exports to Japan some 200 kinds of primary industrial products including ores, steel, and agricultural and fisheries goods.

On the other hand, it imports from Japan such secondary industrial products as machinery, electrics, transportation equipment and chemicals.

North Korean trade with Western countries has rapidly declined as Pyongyang failed to reschedule the payment of debts owed there in 1987.

The north borrowed some \$4.75 billion from Communist countries from 1945 to 1984, most of which was used for economic development and the enhancement of military strength.

It also borrowed about \$1.24 billion from Western countries until 1975. But North Korea has been unable to borrow loans from Western countries since 1975.

The north has realized 23 joint ventures with Japan, the Soviet Union, China and France since it enacted a joint venture law in 1984 in order to introduce foreign capital and technology as a means to invigorate its sluggish economy.

They break down to 17 with Japan, three with the Soviet Union, two with China and one with France.

The 17 joint ventures with Japan are mostly made with trading companies associated with Chochongnyon, the pro-Pyongyang Korean league in Japan.

The north is also negotiating with 10 Western countries for the establishment of about 80 joint ventures. Among the ten are included West Germany and Hong Kong.

Bank notes and coins are circulated in the north. Bank notes are divided into one won, 10 won, 50 won and 100 won (one won is equivalent to 355 won in the south).

North Korea also issues a special currency for use by foreigners.

Workers in the north receive 130 won on average per month, government ministers 300 to 350 won, military generals 250 to 490 won, professors 200 to 250 won, medical doctors 120 to 250 won, and people's actors and actresses 200 to 300 won.

Most workers live in houses with one to two rooms and a kitchen, supplied by the government free of charge.

North Korean work even on Sundays but each province chooses one no-work day a week and on that day electrical power is not supplied.

**Reunification Document 529 Denounces No Tae-u**  
SK0702052589 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0513 GMT 7 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA)—The Secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [PRF] in its Information No. 529 on February 7 denounced the traitor No Tae-u for trying to bury in the dark for good the truth behind the "injustices of the Fifth Republic".

Some time ago, the South Korean puppet prosecution made public "the final results of investigation into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and dissolved the "Special investigation headquarters". Then, the traitor

No Tae-u called men in the top echelon of the "Democratic Justice Party" to "Chongwadae" and ordered them to clinch the problem of "the irregularities of the Fifth Republic" with "final results of the investigation" by the prosecution.

The Information says:

This is a shameless trick of the No Tae-u group to bar further probe into the truth of "the irregularities of the Fifth Republic".

Among "the injustices of the Fifth Republic" of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the former dictator, over 40 "extra-large cases, of corruption scandals scaled at above hundreds of millions of won are to be handled by "the parliamentary ad hoc committees for investigation into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic".

All the numerous scandals called the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" are directly and indirectly connected with the traitor No Tae-u.

The traitor No Tae-u hurriedly ordered the publication of "the final results of investigation into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and dissolution of "the Special Investigation Headquarters" and instructed the "DJP" gang to clinch the problem of the "injustices of the Fifth Republic" in an attempt to clear himself of people's suspicion and save himself.

**South's Kim Chong-pil on Way to Reunification**  
SK0402155489 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1520 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—Kim Chong-pil, president of the South Korean New Democratic Republican Party, told in New York, during his visit to the United States of late, that "The road to reunification is not easy to tread." He also blared that "methods of approach by which to recognize and help each other instead of using the word reunification just as in Germany are required."

Earlier, he brought forward a "theory on the impossibility of reunification" with the talk that "reunification is far off" and "reunification cannot be achieved in our era."

In this connection the secretariat of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued Information No. 51 today which says this is an antinational, antireunification outburst meaning to dampen the whole nation's desire for reunification and keep the country divided permanently, a wild jargon inviting vehement denunciation.

Noting that Kim Chong-pil, as a member of the "Yusin" headquarters had committed grave crimes against the nation, the information goes on to say:

If he intended truly to repent of his dishonorable past and atone for his crimes against the nation, Kim Chong-pil should have refrained at least from doing things obstructive to reunification, although he might fail to turn out on the road to reunification, rolling up his sleeves, as an opposition party leader.

Continually singing duet with the home and foreign separatists in their moves to create "two Koreas," however, he persists in the talk and moves against reunification. This shows that he is a stumbling block in the way of reunification who finds a way out in anticomunism and national division, still failing to drop the "yusin" habit.

His voluble talk about "recognition" of a "German style," "methods of approach" and the like is a habitual antireunification baloney of the separatists, which means that our country, likewise Germany, should remain divided into "two states" for ever.

There is an identical point between our country and Germany in that they have been divided, but the historical background of their division and their present conditions are fundamentally different.

If he wants to act as a conscientious politician, Kim Chong-pil should look straight at the trend of the times and the nation's will for reunification before it is too late and discard his wrong stand toward freezing the division of the country.

**South Presidential Order Termed 'War Trumpeting'**  
SK0402103489 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1027 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u on February 2 ordered the "chairman of the State Emergency Planning Committee" to "correctly grasp the manpower and material resources and increase the efficiency of the mobilisation plan to cope with a contingency," according to a report.

This order is a war trumpeting urging the completion of war preparations to attack the northern half of the republic.

It must not be overlooked that his blast came when the "Team Spirit 89" joint military exercises entered into the stage of deployment.

The traitor's order tells that "dialogue and reunification" on the lips of the puppets are an empty slogan to deceive public opinion and he is still pursuing the policy of confrontation and war.

**No Tae-u To Make 'Clean Sheet' for Chon**  
SK0402045589 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0443 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—The traitor No Tae-u on February 1 met with high-ranking confidants of the "Democratic Justice Party" and told them to "clinch the problem of the irregularities of the Fifth Republic with the publication of the results of investigation by the prosecution" and to make utmost efforts to "persuade" someone about it, according to a report from Seoul.

This is an open challenge to the students and people of all strata who are demanding the eradication of the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" and the arrest and punishment of the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and an outburst revealing his criminal intention to make a clean sheet of the crimes of Chon Tu-hwan, the chief culprit in the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic".

When he ordered to close inquiries into the "irregularities of the fifth republic", the traitor No Tae-u self-exposed that he belongs to the same clan with the traitor Chon tu-hwan and the very target of the struggle of the people.

With the deceptive "results of investigation" the No Tae-u group cannot "persuade" anyone and such foolish act will give rise to a fiercer resistance of the people.

**South Rejects 'Irregularities' in Probe Results**  
SK0402045389 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0440 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—South Korean people of all strata stubbornly reject the deceptive "final results of investigation" by the No Tae-u fascist clique intended to cover up the truth of the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic", according to a report.

The "National Alliance of Catholic Councils for the Realisation of Justice" on February 1 charged that the No Tae-u fascist group published the "final results of investigation" in an attempt to cover up "the outstanding political problems" including the probe into the truth behind the Kwangju incident and demanded that the traitor Chon Tu-hwan testify at the puppet National Assembly and urged the puppet authorities to institute "a special prosecution system."

The Seoul alliance of people said that the prosecution's investigation into the "irregularities of the Fifth Republic" is nothing but a drama to deceive the people and strongly demanded a prompt arrest of Chon Tu-hwan and Yi Sun-cha and "an overall reinvestigation" into the "injustices of the Fifth Republic."

**South's Yi Sang-hun's 'Bellicose Outcries'**  
SK0402051589 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0502 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—The utterances made by puppet Defence Minister YI Sang-hun at a "special interview" organized by a television broadcasting station in Seoul on February 1 are run through with bellicose outcries agitating for North-South confrontation and upholding and faithfully executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of war and with a clumsy plea for justifying them, note NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today.

The signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

The puppet Defence Minister told the interview that the "Team Spirit 89" joint military maneuvers are being staged as scheduled and that the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet Army have already entered the stage of deployment.

This cannot go unnoticed because it means that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have already raised the curtain of the "Team Spirit" joint military maneuvers.

Despite our repeated demand, they have pushed ahead with their original plan of beginning the largest military exercises ever in history far earlier than usual. This shows once again that they do not want peace and reunification of Korea and have not discarded their anachronistic ambition for aggression on the North.

With a view to justifying the military exercises, the puppet defence minister ridiculously asserted that the "Team Spirit" exercises were "defensive" ones because they were to be held in the areas from the east toward the west. Whether the exercises are held from the east to the west or from the south to the north, it can by no means change the aggressive and offensive nature of the maneuvers such as the landing operation, river-crossing operation and air raid operation aimed at preemptive strike on the DPRK.

It is shameless of the bellicose element to attempt to conceal the nature of the military maneuvers while holding them on a larger scale.

As regards the "prerogative of supreme command," Yi Sang-hun talked a lie to the effect that the United States had the right to command the operation of the puppet army while South Korea had the right to deal with personnel affairs. He even had the cheek to say that the U.S. troops and the puppet army were on bilateral terms in "companionship."

While failing to deny the fact that the United States had the prerogative of command, he talked about "bilateral" terms and "companionship." This is the height of sophistry.

Turning to the issues of the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and "slash of defence spending," Yi Sang-hun said that they were "impossible" under the present "conditions of security." This also disclosed the despicable nature of the war servants who were persistently taking the position of confrontation in challenge to our package peace overtures including the withdrawal of foreign troops and the phased reduction of the armed forces in the North and the South.

The fact shows that the South Korean puppets are seeking a way out in their persistent policy of military confrontation this year too, following the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and challenging the Korean people's desire for reunification.

**South Figures Accept Proposal for Meeting**  
SK0402155389 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1527 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and Paek Ki-wan, director of the Institute of the Reunification Affairs in South Korea, accepted the proposal for convening a political consultative meeting of leadership-level people who can represent the will of various political parties, groupings and all strata in the North and the South which was set forth by the great leader President Kim Il-song in his new year address, according to "Radio Christian" from Seoul.

At a joint press conference at the memorial of the Centenary of Christianity in Seoul on February 4, they made public a statement declaring their official acceptance of the proposal for a North-South political consultative meeting made by President Kim Il-song.

They said "the political consultative meeting must be held for a genuine peaceful settlement of the issue of division," adding: "There should be a frank discussion at the North-South political consultative meeting on the question of expelling the outside forces which keep tight grips on the division, the question of terminating the division and the reunification proposals of all circles in the North and the South."

They also demanded that the presidents of four ruling and opposition parties and Cardinal Kim Su-hwan strive for the realization of the political consultative meeting, together with the dissident forces, instead of each making a proposal to the north separately, and said: "We have a plan to call a mass meeting to bring together the will of the people as regards this matter".

**Workers, Students Strikes in Seoul Report d**  
SK0702051689 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
0509 GMT 7 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA)—Some 50 movie-men in Seoul Saturday staged a demonstration against the direct distribution and screening of American films.

They thronged to a theatre which was showing a film directly distributed by a U.S. motion picture company and staged a protest for many hours, distributing to citizens literatures calling for boycott of American films.

On the same day scores of trade union members of the Siemens Electric Company, Ltd, in Seoul staged a vehicle demonstration in demand of the withdrawal of the unreasonable dismissal and a stop to the suppression of the trade union and 17 representatives of workers hired at the Anjin Construction Industry Co., staged a sit-in in demand of the immediate payment of 8 million won of back wage.

Some 800 new students of Myongji University in Seoul on February 3 collectively refused to pay the entrance registration fees in protest against their increase.

**South's People Struggle Against Government**  
*SK0402152289 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1500 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—South Korean people of different sectors are waging various forms of struggle against the fascist clique's suppression, according to reports. The cochairmen of the General Federation of National Art Organizations in South Korea on January 25 had a press conference condemning the fascist clique's crackdown upon progressive books and their publishers.

Recalling that books praising the chuche idea and introducing the reality of the Northern half of Korea were seized and 9 publishers involved in their publication were detained recently, they stressed that "We protest the authorities' arrest and detention of publishers on charge of violation of the 'National Security Law'".

A declaration was adopted at the inaugural meeting of the North Cholla Provincial Federation of Trade Unions which was held recently in Iri with the participation of representatives of 18 trade union organisations in North Cholla Province. It stressed: "In order to fight company directors backed by the 'Ministry of Labour,' murderous police and sham Federation of Labour Unions, all the workers in this land should unite as one."

"TAEBUL LYONBO," the organ of the Buddhist Federation of South Korean Students, laid bare the crackdown upon Buddhism by the U.S. imperialists and the fascist clique and called for persistent struggle for national independence and democratization against dictatorship.

It called upon all Buddhists to "rise in the struggle for national independence against dictatorship, clearly aware that the strife of among religious sects has been caused by suppression of religion, splitting and subversive manoeuvres of the United States and the dictatorial 'regime' against it."

More than 200 students of Choson University staged an anti-government demonstration in front of the puppet Kwangju Prosecutor's Office on February 2, beating the riot police who ran wild in suppression, firing tear gas.

On the same day, workers of the Angang Factory of Pungsan Metal and their families, over 1500 in all, in Wolsong, North Kyongsang Province, rose in struggle protesting against the suppression by comprador company management. They denounced the fascist clique and the company management in collusion with it for the right dismissing the workers who struggled in the van for their existence and for throwing them behind the bars.

More than 300 teachers belonging to the North-Eastern District Teachers Council in Seoul, on January 30 had a meeting strongly demanding a prompt resignation of the foundation board director and reinstatement of the dismissed teachers.

**New Trade Union Council in South Holds Meeting**  
*SK0702103289 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1022 GMT 7 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 7 (KCNA)—An inaugural meeting of the Council of Research and Special Technology Trade Unions (Yonjonnohyop) was held in Seoul with the attendance of more than 300 representatives from 35 research and special technology trade unions, according to the South Korean magazine WOLGAN HURUM.

A Pak who was elected chairman at the meeting, stressed that "solidarity among workers is more urgent at the present juncture when the suppression of trade unions by the 'government' has become undisguised" and vowed to "strive for the workers' life worth humanity and the democratization of society."

The council has developed from the Trade Union Council of Research and Specialized Organs.

**Seoul Citizens Said in Awe of Kim Il-song Portrait**  
*SK0402110789 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1051 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—AERA, the weekly magazine of the Japanese ASAHI SHIMBUN, January 20 carried an article by its Seoul correspondent under the title "Excitement of Youth and Children in Seoul Upon Seeing the Image of President Kim Il-song for the First Time."

Following is the gist of the article:

The ILYO SINMUN (SUNDAY NEWSPAPER) in Seoul on January 15 frontpaged an extended colour portrait of President Kim Il-song and it was pasted up on

the facade of the news-stand at an intersection. Immediately they caught a glimpse of the portrait passers-by vyingly bought the newspaper. The sales were out in an instant.

Intellectuals and students who thronged to the news-stand upon hearing the news missed buying the newspaper very much, looking up to the portrait of President Kim Il-song pasted up at the news-stand.

On January 17 a "Pyongyang photo exposition" opened at the "Sinsegae Department Store" in Seoul.

Up until now only part of the pictures of North Korea's landscape has been made open in South Korea, but it was the first time that pictures vividly showing the life of Pyongyang citizens were on display like the "Pyongyang photo exposition."

What drew the attention of citizens at the photo exposition were portraits of President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il.

A large number of people who came in groups almost every day looked up to portraits of President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il, saying "It is, indeed, the looks of great men qualified as great leaders." Visitors were predominantly students, higher middle school boys and girls, intellectuals, the urban poor and workers, and their number averaged more than 10,000 a day.

The "Sinsegae Department Store" side now says that there is need to organize an exhibition again in the future in view of the popularity of this photo exposition.

A man of the press who went round the photo exposition said:

"The trend of the times cannot be turned back. People will not allow it."

**Paper Denounces Arrest of Publishers in South**  
SK0402102689 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
1011 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] *Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)*—In January, the No Tae-u group invoked a fascist law to arrest publishers including the representative of the Taedong Publishing House who brought out "Selected Works of Kim Il-song" and the representative of the Hanmadang Publishing House who brought into the world the long novel "Sea of the People" ("Sea of Blood"). Entering February, it issued an order to ban the sale of 48 kinds of books related to the Northern half of the republic and raided the Mojin Bookbindery in Yomchang-tong, Kangso District, Seoul, to confiscate over 10,000 copies of "Biography of Kim Il-song" in the binder's hand and walked away persons concerned including the representative of the bindery.

The puppets also searched the Taedong Publishing House which brought out "History of the Anti-Japanese Armed Struggle" and seven bookstores which sold it and seized some 200 copies of the book.

Denouncing this, *NODONG SINMUN* February 4 says in a signed commentary:

The repressive racket of the No Tae-u group is an anti-democratic outrage trampling underfoot even the elementary norm of democracy and an unpardonable crime against the reunification and nation intended to suppress the desire of the South Korean people to study the chuche idea and have a correct knowledge of the realities of the Northern half of the republic and spoil the atmosphere of national unity and reunification of the North and the South.

The publication of books related to the Northern half of the republic including "Selected Works of Kim Il-song", an encyclopedia of the chuche idea, by pressmen and publishers of South Korea is a very righteous act which reflects the trend of the times toward espousing and studying the chuche idea and the ardent desire of the South Korean people to have a correct idea of the realities of the northern half of the republic. There can be no ground or pretext to regard this as a crime.

The No Tae-u group is loud-mouthed about the opening of materials concerning the North to the public and about "improvement of relations between the North and the South" and "relations of national community". But it confiscates books introducing the chuche idea and the realities of the Northern half of the Republic and suppresses their publishers by invoking anti-communist evil laws. this fully shows that the puppets' advertisement of "opening" is a crafty ruse and they have no intention at all to remove the mistrust and misunderstanding and ease tensions between the North and the South or to reconcile with us and reunify the country.

It is an anachronistic dream for the No Tae-u group to dampen the ardent desire of the popular masses for reunification and bind them to the anti-communist fascist system by seizing books related to the Northern half of the republic and arresting and imprisoning pressmen and publishers.

The No Tae-u group must give understandable answers to the open questionnaire of South Korean publishers, stop the fascist suppression of democratic speech and press activities at once as demanded by them, unconditionally release the illegally arrested pressmen and publishers, repeal the notorious "National Security Law" and ensure the freedom of thinking, speech and the press.

**'Gangsters' Assault Journalists in South**  
*SK0602083789 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*0819 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)—A group of gangsters, instigated by the South Korean fascist clique and the management, on January 30 indiscriminately assaulted 50 or more reporters of "CHONPUK TOMIN SINMUN" [NORTH CHOLLA PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S DAILY] in Chonju who were staging a demonstration in demand of the resignation of the venal director and the reinstatement of the dismissed reporters, according to a report.

Ten odd gangsters came rushing with death tools and assaulted the reporters who were staging a silent demonstration, inflicting heavy or light wounds upon seven of them.

**Visitors to Changsan Historical Site Increasing**  
*SK0602100989 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1000 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 6 (KCNA)—A daily increasing number of people are visiting the Changsan historical site associated with the immortal revolutionary feats and noble intention of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

There are at the site historical mementoes showing the wise guidance given by Comrade Kim Chong-il for a quick completion of the vast project of expanding the road between Hwasan-tong and Yongsong when he was participating in it to carry out the far-reaching plan of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the construction of the capital, the shooting exercise ground where he acquired a deep grasp on the unique military idea and commanding art of the great leader and taught chuchebased military tactics to students, crossing the steep ridge of Mt. Chang, the study site, rest site, and so on.

More than 2 million working people of all walks of life from over 20,000 units of the country have visited the Changsan historical site over the past 10 odd years.

During their visit, they rearrange it into a more beautiful flower garden. As a result, 180,000 trees of over 30 species including pinenut, fir and white apricot trees, 130,000 plants of flowers of over 60 species including camellia, lily of the valley and laburnum flowers have been transplanted in the site with utmost care.

"Kimchongilia" came into blossom some time ago following the immortal flower "Kimsongia", delighting the visitors.

All the flowers and trees which have taken roots at the Changsan historical site are thriving, carrying the wishes of the people to convey his immortal revolutionary feats down through generations.

**Kim Chong-il Receives Gifts From Foreigners**  
*SK0402221989 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1507 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—Many plants reflecting boundless respect, reverence and best wishes for dear comrade Kim Chong-il have come to him as gifts from foreign countries. In the past one year over 500 kinds of plants were sent to him as gifts by foreign political and public figures.

Among them are many well-known rare fruit trees and beautiful flowers in Asia, Africa and Europe.

Mango which was sent by Alpha Toure, director of the Kim Il-song Institute of Agricultural Science in Guinea, draws the eyes of visitors not only for its very large practical value of use but also for its peculiar shape as an ornamental plant.

Being a tropical fruit tree belonging to a lacquer family, the tree grows 30 metre high at its maximum and it bears fruit which is specially, effective for the longevity of people.

More than 70 kinds of plants which are of gardening and economic value including avocado trees from various figures of Poland also attract the attention of people.

Boundlessly elegant and gorgeous in particular are "kimchongilia," lotus flower, primrose and day lily and some 100 kinds of rare flowers sent by Mototeru Kamo, chief gardener of the Kamo Flower Garden in Kakekawa City, Shizuoka Prefecture, Japan.

Besides, there are many plants which were sent by Daniel De Belder of Belgium, Rishoji Inoue, director of the Mizuo Stock Co. in Fukuoka, Japan, and other foreign figures.

These plants of gift are now flourishing in the gift plant greenhouse of the Central Botanical Garden.

**Mozambique Holds Kim Chong-il Birthday Lecture**  
*SK0402105089 Pyongyang KCNA in English*  
*1040 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—A lecture was given and a film show was arranged recently at the music school of the People's Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique on the occasion of the birthday of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A lecture entitled "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Carries On Energetic Activity for the Realization of the Revolutionary Cause of Chuche" was given by the political commissar of the school.

Stressing that dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is an outstanding leader who is developing and enriching the chuche idea fathered by the great leader Comrade Kim

Il-song and successfully applying it, he referred to the imperishable feats performed by him in the struggle for carrying forward and accomplishing the revolutionary cause of Chuche.

He sincerely hoped that the great leader Comrade Kim Chong-il greeting his birthday will enjoy good health and long life and achieve great success in leading the Korean and the world revolution.

At the end of the lecture, the participants appreciated the Korean documentary film "The Dear Leader Comrade Kim Chong-il Gives On-The-Spot Guidance to the Construction of Pyongyang."

**Paper on 'Revolutionary Self-Cultivation'**  
SK0302154589 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean  
1000 GMT 31 Jan 89

[NODONG SINMUN 31 January special article: "Revolutionary Self-Cultivation Is Noble Work To Add Luster to the Honor of Chuche-Oriented Revolutionaries"]

[Text] The term "chuche-oriented communist revolutionary" is an honorable and noble title of genuine revolutionary fighters who uphold the cause of the party. To assume and add luster to this title to the end, everyone should continue revolutionary self-cultivation. A genuine way for our party members and workers to prepare themselves for becoming chuche-type revolutionaries, who are fulfilled ideologically, spiritually, and morally, is to continuously discipline themselves.

Our party always lays a weighty emphasis on the question of strengthening revolutionary self-cultivation among functionaries and workers. Dwelling in this is the lofty intention of helping our revolutionary fighters to enjoy a valuable and rewarding life with a precious political life. All functionaries and workers should deeply bear in mind this party intention and continue to discipline themselves in conformity with the realistic demands of our revolution.

1. Each communist raises the question of self-cultivation as a vital demand. This is because the struggle and life of revolutionaries is inseparably linked to discipline.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: To become a genuine communist, everyone should cultivate a strong will of not yielding to difficulties through continuous ideological self-cultivation and practical struggle, and closely acquaint himself with experiences in and methods for revolutionary struggle.

The self-cultivation of communist revolutionaries is noble work and prepares them to become genuine revolutionaries by consummating themselves ideologically, spiritually, and morally.

Originally, communists are ideologically and spiritually dignified, noble, and beautiful. Also, they possess a high level of culture and a rich humanity. There can be a flaw in a gem, but there can be no fault in communists as revolutionaries and human beings. This lofty ideological and spiritual trait and characteristics is not inborn. There is no inborn and perfect revolutionary in this world. Anyone can embark upon the road of revolution, once he decides to do so, but cannot easily possess the trait and characteristics of being a communist.

For a revolutionary to embark upon the road of struggle is merely a first step. Man cannot become a genuine revolutionary through a couple of struggles and studies, but he can reach the high spiritual and moral world of a communist revolutionary only through constant self-cultivation and discipline amid struggle. Constantly growing and developing in the midst of an arduous revolutionary struggle and discipline are a natural life for a revolutionary.

The realities of our developing revolution and the prevailing circumstances demand that the party members and workers strengthen revolutionary discipline more than ever before.

Our revolution has not yet come to an end. And the road of the revolution along which we should advance is still long and rugged. The number of old revolutionaries is gradually decreasing, and a new generation of people, who are not disciplined in a revolutionary struggle, are joining in our revolutionary ranks.

The new circumstances of our revolution require prepared revolutionaries with a firm chuche-oriented revolutionary outlook.

As taught by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, a son cannot become a revolutionary merely because his father is a revolutionary; and a new generation of people do not become communist-type men just because they have been raised in the socialist system.

A hereditary lineage can be handed down, but the communist revolutionaries' high spiritual and moral traits cannot be. The communist revolutionaries' high spiritual and moral traits can be possessed only through a steady ideological self-cultivation and revolutionary discipline.

Experience shows that those who have failed to steadily discipline themselves ideologically, whether they have taken part in the revolution for a long or a short time or whether they belong to an older or a younger generation, will deteriorate ideologically and be reduced to men who are out of step with the times.

At present the ideological and spiritual world of our functionaries and workers has reached a new higher level. All people have a firm resolve and will to carry out the revolution to the end, upholding and following the party. This is very good for the victorious advance of our revolution and its future.

The proud realities of today demand that a high goal for revolutionary self-cultivation be set in conformity with the demands of the realities and that all functionaries, party members, and workers make conscious efforts to attain it.

What we should grasp as a basic question in revolutionary self-cultivation at present is to cherish loyalty to the party and the leader as faith and fidelity and to firmly establish a revolutionary outlook on the leader.

There are, of course, many types of self-cultivation of revolutionaries, such as ideological, spiritual, and moral self-cultivation and a discipline to elevate the level of culture. It is essential for revolutionaries to possess these traits and capabilities. Such being the case, the content of self-cultivation is not always the same in every period. The content of discipline is renewed in accordance with the demands of the developing revolution.

Loyalty to the leader is the primary requirement of chuche-oriented revolutionaries. The world outlook, traits, value, and dignity of chuche-oriented revolutionaries are, after all, decided by the degree of their loyalty. Therefore, the revolutionaries' lofty ideological and spiritual traits and characteristics are inconceivable when separated from loyalty to the leader. Self-cultivation cannot even be discussed without loyalty to the leader.

Cherishing loyalty to the leader was the primary demand in the self-cultivation of communists in the past and is also an eternal key task. Loyalty to the leader, which we talk about in connection with revolutionary self-cultivation, is loyalty which has reached a matchlessly lofty level. It is an immaculate ideological and emotional value, which is combined with the endless loyalty and boundless fidelity of upholding and following the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader and benevolent father.

The leader of communist revolutionaries is not only the supreme brain and leader [yongdoja] of revolution, who illuminates its future and leads it, but also a great teacher and parent who gives them a precious political life and raises them to become genuine revolutionaries.

Communist revolutionaries are raised in the bosom of the leader, embark on the road of genuine revolution, and enjoy an eternal life. Proceeding from this, revolutionaries uphold the leader as the parent of social and political collectives and cherish the fidelity of serving him with a clean conscience, just as children follow and uphold their parents, who gave birth to and nurtured them.

This idea and emotion on a leader are a manifestation of the lofty revolutionary fidelity of trying to reward him for his benevolence without a change in mind and pretence.

The loyalty of communist revolutionaries to the leader is most true and solid when it is combined with the fidelity of upholding him as father. The ideological and spiritual traits of chuche-type revolutionaries lie in combining loyalty with fidelity. Also, a key to helping loyalty to the leader reach such a high level rests on combining loyalty with fidelity. Therefore, the self-cultivation of our functionaries and workers should be thoroughly directed toward upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song with an ideological will and moral obligation.

The Korean Communists and people are revolutionary fighters who have upheld the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as their great leader and benevolent father with loyalty. Even though they were older than the great leader, such young Communists as Kim Hyok and Cha Kwang-su absolutely respected the leader as their teacher and parent and devoted endless loyalty and fidelity to him during our revolution's initial period.

Their lofty ideological and spiritual traits show that when loyalty to the leader is combined with moral obligation, it can be absolute and unconditional.

When all functionaries and workers, like anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, cherish loyalty as their faith and obligation, they can become genuine revolutionaries who uphold the party and the revolution. Becoming invincible revolutionary fighters who cherish the loyalty and fidelity of upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song as their great leader and parent is the fundamental end and content of the self-cultivation of today's chuche-type communist revolutionaries, who uphold the cause of the party.

A revolutionary discipline to cherish loyalty to the leader of the revolution as faith and obligation is, above all, matchlessly lofty work that enables chuche-type revolutionaries to possess an invaluable political life and make it shine forever.

The most precious thing to revolutionaries is a social and political life. This political life is endowed by the leader.

Despite the prodigious knowledge and outstanding talent one may have, one cannot possess a political life and make it shine unless it is combined with the leader organizationally and ideologically in comradely relations. For this reason, revolutionaries regard it as their firm principle to conduct revolutionary discipline to share their fate and weal and woe with the leader, while upholding him as their parent in all circumstances.

It is easy to swear to be loyal to the party and the leader and to talk about loyalty. However, it is not easy to live one's entire life as the fighter of the leader by keeping the oath.

Revolutionaries should deeply cherish a political life given by the leader under whatever circumstances and endlessly make it shine. To this end, they should steadily discipline themselves ideologically.

Revolutionary self-cultivation is, in itself, a course of following the leader of the revolution and personifying his ideological will. It is a major factor that enables revolutionaries to make their political life shine throughout their life without decrepitude and deterioration in their idea and spirit. Genuine revolutionaries, who always discipline themselves ideologically take the revolutionary idea of the leader as ideological and spiritual food and conduct all activities and struggles with it as nutrition. For this reason, their thoughts and practice are consistent with the struggle to deeply grasp the greatness of the leader and uphold him ideological and spiritually with moral obligation.

What cannot be broken is the faith and will of revolutionaries to uphold the leader; what cannot be halted is their life of thinking and acting only according to his idea and will.

In this way, those revolutionaries who constantly discipline themselves with the leader as their spiritual prop, do not waver whatever difficulties and ordeals may befall them or lag behind the revolution, even though time goes by and circumstances and conditions change.

Of course, there are unbearable turns and twists and ordeals along the path of revolutionaries. However, genuine revolutionaries never give up their belief and obligation of upholding and following the leader, who has brought up and led them as their parent, however great the obstacles they face.

On the contrary, they accept such obstacles as a good opportunity to discipline themselves ideologically and fight with loyalty to the end, following the leader. This is because they bear the ardent fidelity of trying to uphold the leader with a clean revolutionary conscience.

In the past, there have been many revolutionary fighters who were endlessly loyal to the leader of the revolution, in the entire course of our revolution.

The exploits of invincible fighters, who shielded the headquarters of the revolution with their bodies from the enemy's squirting gunfire, resulted not from any momentary impulse or determination but from their steady self-cultivation to cherish their invariable faith toward the leader. Their life shows that constant ideological self-cultivation to solidify faith and obligation

toward the leader gives rise to the heroic exploit of unhesitatingly devoting life to the party and the revolution during a period of grim ordeals.

It is important for our functionaries and party members to discipline themselves ideologically from this firm standpoint and viewpoint in order to cherish and endlessly make shine a precious political life.

A revolutionary discipline to cherish loyalty to the leader of the revolution as faith and obligation is rewarding work that enables chuche-type revolutionaries to enjoy the highest-level life and happiness.

Man wants to enjoy a genuine life. This want is met not by any subjective desire but by discipline. The life of genuine revolutionaries shines because it is consistent with their endless loyalty of devoting everything to the cause of the leader.

The life of revolutionaries, in which they uphold the leader and share life and death and weal and woe with him, is lofty in its purpose and militant, romantic, and beautiful in its course. Experiencing a genuine reward and happiness of life in fighting in firm unity around the leader with revolutionary obligation and comradeship, even though they live from hand to mouth and sleep outdoors in stormy weather, is precisely the life of revolutionaries. The outlook on life of these genuine chuche-type communist revolutionaries is formulated through the course of steady discipline.

The discipline of revolutionaries to cherish endless loyalty to the leader as their faith and obligation is, in essence, a course of firmly establishing a collective outlook on life. Loyalty to the leader is based on a collective outlook on life.

A collective outlook on life is the outlook on life of chuche-type revolutionaries who link their fate to that of collectives and find a genuine reward and happiness of life in the struggle for the sake of collectives.

Since the leader is the center of the life of the party and the popular masses, revolutionaries cherish loyalty to the leader as the supreme expression of the party-minded, working class-spirit, and people-minded spirit and give full play to it only when they thoroughly establish a collective outlook on life.

Originally, the discipline of communists is a course of revolutionization in which they reform ideologically so that they can thoroughly subordinate their individual interests to those of the working class, the people, the party, and the revolution. For this reason, a degree of discipline is gauged by how ideologically and spiritually revolutionaries are prepared to devote everything to the party, the revolution, society, and collectives.

Those who have been well disciplined always bear a strong revolutionary spirit, place the interests of the party and the revolution before their individual interests and entertainment, and devote everything to fighting, whether someone watches them working or not.

Today's unheralded heroes are precisely such people. Their lives and struggles shine nobly because they cherish the clean revolutionary conscience and sincerity of devoting everything to the party and the revolution, while adopting our party's policy as their faith. The lives of these people are genuinely valuable and rewarding. And only those who live this valuable life can feel a genuine reward from life.

We cannot expect those with a selfish outlook on life to show any noble spirit of sacrifice or heroism. Only those who possess the collective outlook on life of believing that contributing to the party, the revolution, society, and collectives, which are much more invaluable than they, is the most worthy and rewarding life, and who cherish loyalty to the leader can wage a heroic and devoted struggle.

For this reason, the discipline of revolutionaries to cherish faith and obligation toward the leader enables them to firmly establish the most correct view toward life and encourages them to lead a life that conforms to the independence-seeking nature of human beings.

Strengthening a revolutionary self-cultivation is also an important guarantee that enables chuche-type revolutionaries to faithfully serve the party and the masses with a high people-minded spirit. The discipline of revolutionaries is the work of consummating them ideologically, spiritually, culturally, and morally.

Revolutionaries enjoy not only a political life but also a cultural and noble life. Therefore, revolutionaries should be resolute ideologically and possess a rich humanity.

Revolutionary discipline to deeply cherish faith and obligation toward the leader requires personifying not only his idea and will but also his other traits.

The leader of the working class is a great revolutionary and human being. Thus, those who discipline themselves by following the leader perfectly possess all traits and characteristics of revolutionaries and human beings. Those who discipline themselves bear the working class-minded and people-minded spirit, as well as a high party-minded spirit.

Because they heartily recognize that being loyal to the working class and the people is the precise way to be loyal to the leader, revolutionaries, no matter how high

the social positions they assume, do not regard themselves as something special, but always think of themselves as the people's servants and find joy and happiness in living and working with the masses. These revolutionaries are upright in their private life and do not seek personal interests.

If someone ignores the masses, tries to rule over them, shows a narrow-minded attitude in work, and lacks humanity, this is connected with insufficient discipline. This kind of people cannot enjoy social respect and trust nor can they be loyal to the party and the revolution.

Indeed, revolutionary discipline, which makes it possible to possess noble spiritual and moral traits worthy of revolutionaries and human beings, is a great way for our party members and workers to faithfully fight and enjoy the most invaluable life, following the party and the leader.

2. We live in the most glorious era in which the cause of the party is being brilliantly put into practice. Our party members and workers cherish deep in their hearts the dignity and honor of being chuche-type revolutionaries, who live and struggle in this era led by the great party and the great leader. To this end, they should strengthen self-cultivation in conformity with the demands of developing realities.

If anyone is lazy in self-cultivation to prepare himself to be the fighter of the party, he cannot keep abreast with the times in compliance with the demands of the revolution.

Revolutionary discipline is the peculiar traits and living style of our era's revolutionary fighters, who follow the great leader, completely entrusting him with their fate.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: Those who entrust the party with everything and follow it are able to revolutionize themselves more promptly, always thinking and acting as taught by the party.

For our functionaries, party members, and workers to strengthen revolutionary discipline at present is an important question of firmly preparing themselves to push ahead with the revolution to the end, upholding the great leader. It is the work of assuming the stand, viewpoint, trait, and characteristic of being revolutionary fighters who uphold the cause of the party. For this reason, our party raised the questions of principle in strengthening revolutionary self-cultivation and has wisely led us to resolve them.

The most important point in functionaries, party members, and workers strengthening revolutionary discipline is, above all, to firmly arm themselves with the idea and theory of our party.

Since revolutionaries are the fighters of the party and the leader, arming themselves with the idea and theory of the party and the leader always arises as a vital demand.

Those revolutionaries who have been prepared politically, ideologically, and morally are precisely the ones who have completely grasped the party's idea and theory and who think and act on the basis of the party's ideological will. Therefore, the course of disciplining oneself into a revolutionary is a path of continuously grasping and personifying the idea and theory of the party and the leader.

Our party's idea and theory are not only a leading guideline for the revolution and construction, but also a great textbook for revolutionary discipline. Our party's idea and theory elucidate all theoretical and practical questions in establishing a revolutionary outlook on the leader and a revolutionary view on life.

Just as man can maintain his physical life only when he is fed, a revolutionary can endlessly make his political life shine and share life and death and weal and woe with the party to the end only when he is armed with the idea and theory of the party.

As taught by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, man sees, hears, feels, and acts as much as he knows. Those who have been disciplined today are none other than those who have been well versed in the party's idea and theory. Only he who has been firmly armed with the party's idea and theory can correctly perceive and keenly judge all phenomena from a revolutionary viewpoint with a high political discernment and handle what he has perceived and judged in conformity with the demands of the party and the interests of the revolution.

Just as a higher elevation commands a farther and wider view, those who have better acquainted themselves with the party's idea and theory can be convinced of the future of the revolution and struggle with overflowing faith and fighting spirit.

There is nothing insoluble and fearful to those who have completely grasped the party's idea and theory, however difficult and complicated the problems they face. It is never easy to grasp completely the idea and theory of our party. It is work that should be carried out without a halt throughout an entire life.

The party members and workers should adopt the party's idea and theory as a great textbook for revolutionary discipline and study them with burning enthusiasm.

We should deeply study "On Some Problems of Education in the Chuche Idea," "On Firmly Establishing the Chuche-Oriented Revolutionary View," and other works and be completely conversant with them. Only then can we traverse along the path of revolution under the

leadership of the party and the leader without any change in mind in whatever circumstances and without ideological and spiritual decrepitude.

What is also important in strengthening revolutionary self-cultivation is for functionaries and workers to discipline themselves steadily in close combination with revolutionary practice to implement the party's policy.

Revolutionary practice is a mighty means for revolutionary discipline. Just as steel is tempered in fire, a revolutionary grows up in struggle. This is the truth of life.

Man does not become a true revolutionary just because he has been directly exploited or has read many revolutionary books. Only when revolutionaries regard studying as their primary duty, deeply grasp the principle of revolution, and test themselves through revolutionary practice can they possess ideological and spiritual traits that chuche-type revolutionaries should bear.

It is, of course, important to understand something on the basis of a principle in revolutionary self-cultivation, but a vivid experience and discipline teach more valuable things than books.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's teaching that hardships in youth are much more invaluable than gold contains a profound philosophy of revolutionary self-cultivation.

Only when we discipline ourselves and experience much amid a grim and complicated revolutionary practice can we grow to be tested and seasoned revolutionaries with all traits and qualifications.

Revolutionary practice to our party members and workers is precisely a struggle to realize the idea and intention of the leader of the revolution and to implement the lines and policy of the party.

It is inconceivable to talk about any revolutionary discipline without the question of implementing the party's policy. The course of devotedly struggling to realize the party's lines and policy is a path of discipline to us.

Loyalty to the party and the leader is graphically expressed in the course of implementing the party's policy. The aim of the discipline of revolutionaries, after all, lies in discharging well the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party and the leader by preparing themselves ideologically and spiritually. For this reason, our functionaries and workers should apply themselves to performing constant revolutionary tasks and through this course, discipline themselves in a conscious manner.

We should deeply grasp the greatness of the party and the leader by boldly taking part in today's revolutionary practice to brilliantly realize the far-sighted conceptions and intentions of the party and the leader and should incessantly revolutionize ourselves through a creative labor struggle.

What is also important for functionaries and workers in disciplining themselves in a revolutionary manner is to raise a high degree of demands and constantly temper them.

Ideological indoctrination is important in revolutionizing people. Everyone grows up to be a revolutionary while educating others and being educated by them. However, self-cultivation is fundamental. It is easy to educate others, but is not simple to discipline ourselves. No one can conduct revolutionary discipline on our own behalf. Revolutionary discipline requires a high degree of demands and steady efforts as indispensable elements.

It is true that revolutionaries should be humble in all aspects, but they should be more humble in ideological and spiritual discipline.

Realities show that without exception, true revolutionaries regard their ideological and spiritual preparations as primary, always elevate a high degree of demands, and steadily discipline themselves.

Conceit and indulgence should be prohibited in self-cultivation. Those who believe themselves to be perfect men are inclined to be indulged in conceit and later deteriorate ideologically. Therefore, revolutionaries should strain themselves ideologically as they become more [words indistinct]. Straining oneself means always reflecting on what one lacks, correcting one's defects, and constantly whipping oneself.

There is no particular opportunity for revolutionaries to discipline themselves. Every day of living and struggle is a course of discipline. After all, circumstances and conditions do not produce revolutionaries; but steady and patient efforts help one become a revolutionary. For this reason, everyone, regardless of his past career, exploits, position, and honor should steadily discipline himself.

Conscious efforts in discipline are more urgently required of cadres, the commanding personnel of the revolution. Guiding functionaries are the core of our party and the educators of the masses. The degree to which functionaries have been disciplined and their personalities greatly affect the masses. For this reason, functionaries can become mirrors for the masses and enjoy their trust and respect only when they make greater efforts to discipline themselves and becomes examples in practical action.

The discipline of chuche-type revolutionaries is precisely a course of organizational life. No one can be linked to the leader and enjoy an eternal social and political life when it is separated from an organization.

The precise reason why revolutionaries call the leader the fatherly leader and the party the motherly party is that the party organizations centered at the leader are the main body of a social and political life.

Only through a revolutionary organization can man constantly obtain nutrition for ideological and spiritual discipline, discipline himself in a revolutionary manner, and faithfully fight without any change in mind throughout his entire life.

True revolutionaries unexceptionally treasure their organizations more than life, treat them as dignified bodies, and regard living and struggling by always relying on their organizations as an inviolable principle.

By voluntarily participating in organizational life with a high conception on an organization, all functionaries and workers should make their political life shine and firmly prepare themselves as genuine chuche-type communists who devote everything to the party and the interests of the party.

It is because the revolution is carried out under the leadership of the great leader that there are true revolutionaries; it is because of the care of the great leader [yongdoja] that revolutionaries grow up in a staunch way.

Just as it is inconceivable to talk about genuine communist revolutionaries without the leader, it is impossible to think of any revolutionary discipline without the struggle to follow and learn from the leader.

Today, our party members and workers are implementing the revolution, upholding the great teacher and benevolent father who has nurtured them into genuine revolutionaries and has led them. This is a basic source that makes it possible to manifest the noble ideological and spiritual traits of chuche-type revolutionaries—loyalty and fidelity—at a lofty level.

The respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is an example of the great revolutionary and communist who has devoted everything to the sacred cause for the fatherland, the revolution, the working class, and the people.

It was not until they began to uphold the great leader that they grasped the genuine truth of the revolution and life and assumed the honor and dignity of being revolutionaries. Thus, struggling while following the respected and beloved leader as a matchless honor and vital work has been the firm life credo of the Korean communists.

In this way, the discipline of chuche-type communist revolutionaries began and has been handed down as a result of upholding the great leader.

Following the great leader has become the guideline of the revolutionary discipline of Korean communists, which can never change, as in the past.

Our glorious party is a revolutionary party endlessly loyal to the chuche revolutionary cause. Our party center's will to consummate the revolutionary cause, pioneered in the forest of Mt Paektu, while upholding the respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il-song is firm and immovable. It consolidates the loyalty of our party members and workers into invariable loyalty.

Therefore, our functionaries and workers are overflowing with the firm faith that they can live as genuine chuche-type revolutionaries in a rewarding manner as long as they discipline themselves in a revolutionary manner with the leader of the revolution as a great example.

A genuine way to be firmly prepared to be chuche-type communist revolutionaries and the fighters of our party lies in following and personifying the revolutionary traits of the great teacher, great human being, and great leader. This is a basic principle of revolutionary discipline which the Korean communists and people have grasped through experience.

Because all functionaries, party members, and workers uphold the leader of the revolution and constantly discipline themselves with him as a great example, the large corps of chuche-type revolutionaries is growing up in a staunch manner and the ultimate victory of the chuche revolutionary cause is firmly guaranteed.

**Paper Cited on Anniversary of Chongsan-ri Spirit**  
SK0402102089 Pyongyang KCNA in English  
1000 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] Pyongyang February 4 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a historical on-the-spot guidance to Chongsan-ri in Kangso District, Nampo Municipality (then Chongsan-ri in Kangso County, South Pyongan Province), for a fortnight in February 1960 and created the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method by brilliantly embodying the traditional work method of our party he personally established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle in conformity with the new conditions of socialist construction.

NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an editorial to the 29th anniversary of the creation of the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method under the headline "Let Us Add Glory to the High Pride and Honour of Working With the Great Chongsan-ri Spirit and Chongsan-ri Method."

The editorial reads in part:

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is a great idea and method of leadership of the masses which embodies the chuche idea that the masters of the revolution and construction are the masses of the people and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has taught:

"In a nutshell, the Chongsan-ri method is a work method of relying on the strength of the masses; it is a revolutionary work method by which one goes among masses, shares sweets and bitters with them and carries out projected tasks by drawing on their conscious enthusiasm and creative initiative."

The creation of the Chongsan-ri spirit and chongsan-ri method by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a priceless, immortal feat he has performed in successfully solving the question on the method of leading the masses, one of the most important problems in the building of socialism and communism.

The Chongsan-ri method is a mighty work method of pressing ahead with socialist construction by firmly relying on the strength of the masses and giving fullest scope to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative; it brings together the party and the masses into an integral whole. only when it adheres to this method can the working-class party take deep root in the masses and solve whatever difficult tasks facing it, and the party will become an integral whole with the masses.

It requires the functionaries to go down to lower units and acquaint themselves down to details with the local conditions, give priority to political work and render positive assistance to the lower units, concentrate efforts on the main link in a chain of work. Thus excellent ways of work are expounded comprehensively in the Chongsan-ri method.

Always saying that the great leader comrade Kim Il-song's work method should be applied to the full without any addition or deduction, dear comrade Kim Chong-il has wisely led the work of carrying it through.

In the past the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method has been brilliantly embodied and displayed great vitality in all fields including party and state affairs and economic practice under the wise leadership of our party.

Now leadership has been closely combined with the masses, the party and the people form a complete oneness and the political and ideological unity of our society has been cemented into an unbreakable one. This proud reality is a brilliant fruition of the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method. Experience clearly proves that the Chongsan-ri method created by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and glorified by our party is a powerful mass leadership method of

successfully solving all problems in the leadership of the masses and thereby pushing ahead with the building of socialism and communism triumphantly without the slightest deviations.

To closely rally the masses, the subject of the revolution, behind the party and the leader and give full scope to their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative initiative by embodying the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method is a consistent principle to be adhered to at all times, stresses the editorial.

### South Korea

**Chong Chu-yong Meeting With Kim Il-song Denied**  
SK0702035389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT  
7 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 (YONHAP)—A spokesman for the Hyundai Business Group Tuesday flatly denied published reports that Hyundai founder Chong Chu-yong met with North Korean leader Kim Il-song and invited Ho Tam, a former foreign minister, to visit South Korea during a trip to North Korea.

"Chong was unable to meet Kim because he was away on winter vacation," the spokesman said.

And the report of Chong inviting Ho Tam to visit Seoul was "groundless," he said.

An informed government official involved with inter-Korean affairs, confirming Hyundai's statement, said the two reports are entirely contrary to fact and some of the recent reports on Chong's visit to the North are far from fact.

"Ho Tam will not visit Seoul in response to a private invitation, given his political status in the North," he said.

"On the invitation, Hyundai has not negotiated with the government," the official said, pointing out that South Koreans must apply to the government for personnel exchanges with the North.

The government is greatly concerned over the "unidentified and fictitious reports" of Chong's visit to the North, he said.

Another government source said, "the untrue reports might damage the first stage in the establishment of inter-Korean relations."

He said the press is expected to help build a foundation of mutual trust between the two Koreas, not generate rash anticipation among people.

**Hyundai Chairman Criticized for Trip**  
SK0602120889 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean  
4 Feb 89 p 6

[Editorial: "The Development of Mt Kumgang and Mr Chong Chu-yong"]

[Text]

### One Can Go to the Longed-for Mt Kumgang

If one views the North from the "Reunification Observatory" in Taejin, Kangwon Province, which is known as the foremost northern edge of South Korea, one's heart will be filled with a thousand emotions and one will feel as if one's heart were about to break. Under the clear, cloudless sky, on a fine day, with luck the mysterious figure of Ongnyo Peak on Mt Oekumgang can be seen. Mt Haekumgang, which is known as the tail of the celebrated mountain of our nation that borders the East Sea, leisurely floats on the blue waves, part of the seas of the South, across the ugly wire entanglements and mine fields. Why can't we go there—a place we could reach in 2 hours if we were to run—after more than 40 years, as we grieve over this? Those who stand on the "Reunification Observatory" will undoubtedly make similar lamentations.

Mt Kumgang, which seems to be farther than Chile on the other side of the world although it stands just before our eyes, is now lightly approaching our hearts. Mr Chong Chu-yong, honorary chairman of the Hyundai Group who visited North Korea for 10 days from 23 January, returned with abundant gifts and gave them to the people. In a news conference he held at the airport as soon as he returned, he revealed that "an agreement had been reached with the North Korean side on sightseeing in Mt Kumgang by the South Korean people by going through the eastern area of the Military Demarcation Line after receiving a screening certificate from the government authorities and through the North Korean side's inspection."

As this announcement was made by the very person who was officially invited by Ho Tam, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland in the North, realizing the dream of going sightseeing at Mt Kumgang appears to be simply a matter of time.

### Is This for Money-making or the Promotion of Exchanges?

In addition to the agreement on the joint development of Mt Kumgang with North Korea, Mr Chong Chu-yong is reported to have made various other important agreements. They are: The North and the South will jointly participate in the development of Siberia, joint-venture firms with the shipyard and rolling stock plant in Wonsan will be established according to North Korea's joint-venture law, and the products manufactured by these firms will be exported to the Soviet Union. It is learned

that Mr Chong Chu-yong will visit Pyongyang around 20 April together with a technical inspection team composed of about 20 members.

This is a good thing. It would indeed be an impressive event if the barriers of division that have been laid persistently and highly for such a long period of time were to be destroyed on a single morning and people could easily go and return from the other side of the divided country. Seeing Mr Chong's news conference, how greatly the hearts of those who have left families in their hometowns in the North must have leaped! Even those whose hometown is not in the North must have been excited over the expectations that they might be able to go North, after seeing pictures of Mt Paektu, Mt Kumgang, and Kaema Plateau.

Thus, the achievements made by Mr Chong Chu-yong deserve the applause of his 70 million fellow countrymen. However, there is one thing that we should ponder before we give him an emotional applause.

Why did Mr Chong Chu-yong launch himself so actively in the work of reconciling the South with the North and of promoting their exchanges? Is he going to transform himself into an activist for the reunification movement? Or is he carrying out such work out of a desire to be called "a millionaire throughout the North and the South" by earning money of the fellow countrymen in the North to add to his enormous wealth that is sufficient for his offspring for scores of generations to come?

#### How Is Hyundai Terrorism Going To Be Handled?

On the very day when Mr Chong Chu-yong was leaving for Pyongyang, the workers, including Kwon Yong-mok who was dismissed from the Hyundai Group for his democratic trade union movement and even served his prison term, protested his departure, noting "Mr Chairman, why do you go North leaving us helpless?" Mr Chong may not be aware of the fact that on 6 May last year, So Chong-hui, chairman of the preparatory committee for formation of the trade union in the Hyundai Engineering and Construction Company, was kidnapped by those in the pay of the executives of the company; that the workers who were illegally dismissed from enterprises under the Hyundai Group in Ulsan formed an organization and are struggling for reinstatement; and that 15 days before his departure for Pyongyang, terrorist acts were committed in succession in the Hyundai Group, the managing director of the Hyundai Engines Company and chief of the intelligence section of the police station were detained, and that this incident was carefully schemed and perpetrated by "experts" in destroying trade unions who were suspected to be members of an intelligence organization.

With the progress in the prosecutor's investigation of the terrorist acts, the people's conviction that the management of the Hyundai Group was deeply involved has become more solid. Then, what relationship does Mr

Chong have with this incident? Even if he is not involved in this incident, he is the person in practice responsible for the Hyundai Group. This being the case, is his boasting of sightseeing at Mt Kumgang and of visiting his hometown without leaving a word of apology to the people a proper attitude?

#### Reunification Is the Supreme Humanitarian Movement

It is still clearly in our memory that Mr Yi Hu-rak, then director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency published the "4 July Joint Statement" in 1972 after secretly sneaking into North Korea, violating the Constitution. We still remember the crime of the Yusin coup d'etat that poured icy water on our hearts that were filled with hope and expectations.

Reunification is the supreme humanitarian movement that links the fellow countrymen who live like deformed men because of the division of the common total body. Therefore, this movement demands a lofty sense of morality. Mr Chong Chu-yong should know this. Can the work of building a bridge at Mt Kumgang and making ships in Wonsan while the workers, who were dismissed from and suffered terrorist acts by his companies, are suffering various pains on hospital beds and in the streets, be something to boast about?

We hope that Mr Chong cleanly resolves the illegal labor acts and terrorism of the Hyundai Group before he goes to Pyongyang next time. Only by so doing, will he be marked in history as a person who made contributions, small though they may be, to the national reunification movement.

#### Mt Kumgang Project With Foreign Firms Proposed SK0502033589 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Feb 89 p 6

[Text] The Construction Ministry yesterday proposed that the Hyundai business group jointly participate in the Mt. Kumgang development project with foreign service firms to reduce potential risks.

Pak Kyu-yol, director general of land development bureau of the ministry, said, "Hyundai is encouraged to make inroad into the north together with companies in such nations as Japan nor the United States to minimize the risks."

"The ministry is ready to fully support the development project in North Korea," he said in a press meet. "I am not sure if Hyundai has sufficient funds and skills for the program. There would be higher risks if the group pursues the project on its own."

"The development project will certainly be able to reduce tensions of the peninsula at present, but we should read what their real intension is," he said.

"I think north Korea's scheme to communize this peninsula remains unchanged at least for the present," he went on. "The North's joint venture law is not supposed to be fully ready to support our business activities there."

He said the ministry will immediately if proposed enter into a discussion on the Mt. Kumgang project with Hyundai and other business conglomerates who wish to join the development program, he said.

He said the ministry is not yet contacted by Chong Chu-yong, founder and honorary chairman of the Hyundai, who returned home from a Pyongyang tour this week.

"We are prepared to help local business groups actively take part in the development projects in the north," he said.

#### **Hyundai Plans To Invite Ho Tam to Seoul**

*SK0502024789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Feb 89 p 1*

[Text] The Hyundai Business Group has decided to invite Ho Tam, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, or Choe Sukil, president of North Korea's Taesong Bank, to visit Seoul.

According to informed government and business sources yesterday, the invitation will be in the form of a return visit of Chong Chu-yong, who toured the north for 10 days beginning on Jan. 23.

Either Ho, former North Korean foreign minister, or Choe are to be invited to visit the south before the planned trip to the north around April 20 by a business team who will conduct a feasibility study of the envisaged Mt. Kumgang development project.

Hyundai is reportedly under close consultation with the government to successfully invite one of the two senior North Korean officials or both, if possible, the sources said.

Noting the fact that Ho is a highly-placed political figure in Pyongyang, the sources revealed, Choe is likely to accept the invitation. Choe, who is also a consultant to the Korean Association for the Promotion of Asian Trade, signed, together with Chong, a memorandum on the south-north joint venture businesses.

The schedule will, if Ho or Choe visit the south, cover mainly inspection of industrial facilities and a series of talks with business leaders, the sources disclosed.

The invitation will be made in the name of a business leader, not likely Hyundai boss Chong, the sources said, adding that "political color" will be completely excluded.

The sources also said that a working level group, headed by Yi Myong-bak, chairman of the Hyundai Engineering and Construction Co., will be dispatched prior to the visit of high-powered 20-member survey team.

#### **Government Seeks Joint Committee on North Contacts**

*SK0701015489 Seoul YONHAP in English 0135 GMT 7 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 (YONHAP)—South Korea's Government, seeking a direct role in South-North economic exchanges, is about to ask North Korea to discuss establishment of a joint committee to oversee private level contacts.

"The government has to be involved in any form, although the projected joint development of Mt. Kumgang and other exchanges of goods are private level issues," a government spokesman said Tuesday.

The spokesman, speaking unofficially on condition of anonymity, said the recent agreement to jointly develop Kumgang, a scenic mountain in North Korea, was reached with the consent of the two sides' governments.

Chong Chu-yong, founder and honorary chairman of Hyundai, South Korea's biggest business conglomerate, has agreed to undertake several joint venture projects, including the development of Mt. Kumgang into a tourist complex.

The North Korean-born tycoon became the first businessman from the South to visit North Korea when he flew into Pyongyang on Jan. 23 via Beijing for a nine-day stay.

"Under the circumstances, the government came to believe that it is desirable to establish a permanent inter-Korean joint committee to discuss ways to support the economic cooperation and exchanges," the spokesman said.

"We will propose to the North, as early as by the end of this month, that we hold economic talks to discuss establishment of the joint committee," the official said.

The spokesman, rating South and North Korea highly likely to reach an accord on the issue, said the two sides already came close to an agreement in the 1985 preliminary contacts for economic talks.

He said the joint committee will tackle overall issues like inter-Korean joint ventures, scale of the joint venture projects, methods of repayments, items for trade, and exchanges of personnel.

"We would also like the committee to discuss conclusion of agreements on inter-Korean travel, trade, and communication," the official added.

**Revising Trade Laws With North Under Discussion**  
SK0702081789 Seoul YONHAP in English 0808 GMT  
7 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 (YONHAP)—Officials from the Economic Planning Board, the Trade and Industry Ministry and some other ministries will meet Wednesday to discuss revising laws to legalize exchanges with the North, a spokesman for the prime minister said Tuesday.

The officials charged with inter-Korean affairs will consider, as follow-up steps to industrialist Chong Chu-yong's visit to North Korea, approval of Hyundai's development of a scenic North Korean mountain into a tourist resort and the installation of a direct telephone line for the project, the official said.

They will discuss enacting a special law on inter-Korean exchanges, including commodity trade, joint ventures and visits by businessmen, that is being drafted by the Justice Ministry in cooperation with the Economic Planning Board and the ministries of trade and industry, construction and national unification.

The official said the government also wants to revise the Passport Control Law, the Immigration Control Law and construction law, enabling a team to cross the demilitarized zone and survey Mt. Kumgang in mid-April.

The government is expected to negotiate the formation of a semi-government committee to support private personnel exchanges between the two Koreas. The panel will prevent duplicate exchanges among the foreign, trade and industry, and construction ministries and mediate disputes.

**South, North Officials To Meet in Panmunjom**  
SK0502020789 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
5 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Government officials of South and North Korea will sit together at the truce village of Panmunjom Wednesday for the first time to discuss how to promote the proposed premiers' talks amid signs of an abrupt hike in exchanges in the economic field.

They will have a tete-a-tete conference at 10 a.m. to set concrete plans, including agenda items, for the premier's meeting.

However, the two sides are expected to be at odds over, in particular, what agenda items should be chosen as they have maintained quite conflicting positions on the matter.

In particular, "Team Spirit," an annual ROK-U.S. military drill, is seen as a hot issue with the northern side likely to insist on its discontinuation.

The South set forward agenda items such as suspension of mutual slander, bilateral exchanges, summit talks and confidence-building in the military area.

The North, defining the projected premiers' talks as "political and military talks," insisted that the talks should cover the withdrawal of U.S. soldiers stationed in the south, among other things.

But recently, North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk said in his letter to his southern counterpart Kang Yong-hun that the premiers' talks should also cover the annual ROK-U.S. joint military drill, expressing the hope that the military exercise would not take place this year.

"Team Spirit" emerged as the sticking point at the 7th preliminary meeting for inter-Korean parliamentary conference last December when the northern side came up with the issue, which had been missing from discussion items up to that moment.

Seoul explains that the annual binational exercise is "defensive" in nature, designed to serve as a deterrent against a possible northern invasion, but Pyongyang has continued to accuse the exercise of being "a mock war game" to invade the North.

The northern side took the same line in December, 1985 when its Red Cross members boycotted the meeting scheduled for following month, calling for a halt to the ROK-U.S. military exercise.

Meanwhile, the government might announce a "significant" measure to scale down the "Team Spirit" exercise this year shortly, according to Defense Ministry sources.

The sources, confirming that Gen. Louis Menetrey, commander of the United States Forces in Korea and the ROK-U.S. Combined Forces Command, sent a message to Defense Minister Yi Sang-hun about the matter Friday, said that officials at the ministry and the U.S. military officials have already started discussing the question.

**South, North Engineers To Meet at Panmunjom**  
SK0402025089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0236 GMT  
4 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 4 (YONHAP)—Engineers from South and North Korea will hold several rounds of talks at the truce village of Panmunjom to prepare for tycoon Chong Chu-yong's planned mid-April visit to the North.

The meetings were arranged during Chong's recent visit to Pyongyang in consultation with Choe Su-kil, director of North Korea's Taesung Bank and consultant to the Korean Association for the Promotion of Asian Trade, a business source said Saturday.

"The South Korean delegation, probably composed of engineers from Chong's Hyundai Business Group, will discuss with its counterpart concrete ways of developing Mt. Kumgang into a tourist complex," he said.

"The first meeting will possibly be around the end of February at the earliest, followed by two or three more meetings before mid-April, when Chong leaves for Pyongyang at the head of a South Korean delegation to conduct a feasibility study on the Mt. Kumgang project."

While in North Korea, Chong signed an agreement to help the North develop Mt. Kumgang into a tourist resort. However, there is as yet no agreement on the size of investment, development period, size of leisure facilities including hotels or other details, the source said.

The government, keen to help Chong and his business group with the inter-Korean economic cooperation project, may allow the survey team to cross the border along the eastern part of the truce line near Mt. Kumgang.

"If allowing Chong's group to cross the border through the demilitarized zone proves to create no serious national security problem, the government plans to arrange for tourists to cross that eastern part of the truce line which is close to Mt. Kumgang," a government source said.

Chong, the Hyundai Group's owner and honorary chairman, made a trip to North Korea Jan. 23-Feb. 1 at the invitation of North Korean authorities, becoming the first South Korean businessman to visit Pyongyang since the division of the Korean peninsula in 1953.

Just back from talks in the Soviet Union early in January, he reportedly proposed joint North-South Korean participation in development projects in Siberia and the Soviet Far East, and North Korea agreed.

North Korea adopted a joint venture law in 1984, but so far has failed to lure any significant foreign investment.

**More Consistent Northward Policy Advised**  
SK0602073189 Seoul *TONG-A ILBO* in Korean  
4 Feb 89 p 2

[Editorial: "What Is This Frivolity For?—Northward Policy Should Be Institutionalized and Built on National Consensus"]

[Text] We cannot but ask the government, political leaders, and business leaders: Instead of trying to make the people feel relieved and shore up national consensus in managing diplomacy, are they not splitting public opinion? They are acting too frivolously. The government is reported to be making behind-the-scenes contacts with the North through various channels, with a view toward realizing talks between No Tae-u and Kim Il-song sometime in September or October this year, or

before the end of the first half of next year at the latest. Things began to go awry when President No said, in his New Year's news conference, that he would realize his talks with Kim Il-song at the earliest possible date, "without fail."

It is undeniable that a summit meeting is one of the significant ways and means conducive to promoting peace and reunification between the North and South. Now, however, is it desirable for a country to noisily proclaim that it will promote only one of its principles governing diplomatic and security-related activities, with the country's president going so far as to designate a certain date for that matter and vow that he will do so without fail? This amounts to declaring our disarmament to the opposing party in the diplomacy. It is also a childish act that is hard to understand in terms of national strategy and diplomatic policy.

This is precisely the reason why many people have remained doubtful about the true motive behind the governments' effort to have North-South summit talks since the time the policy was conceived during the Fifth Republic. Because our country's northward policy and diplomatic policy toward North Korea have become personal undertakings rather than institutionalized national undertakings, not only has confusion been created, but a great deal of loss has been suffered as well. No wonder our northward policy is being manipulated and the countries in the North with whom we are trying to establish diplomatic relations either held Korea's manipulated northward policy up to ridicule or chuckle at it with satisfaction.

Witnessing the disharmony crop up between government offices in the course of making contacts with North Korea and other northern countries, the political circles' empty propaganda concerning northward diplomacy, feuds between the government and civilians, and the scramble among business firms, we can hardly suppress the urge to tell them: "You cannot go on like this."

The competition in which the politicians are engaged also makes us feel uneasy and creates frustration in us. Commenting a few days ago on PPD President Kim Tae-chung's plan for a visit to the Soviet Union, Arbatov, director of the Soviet U.S.A.-Canada Institute, said: A certain South Korean political activist brought the idea to us and we did not object to it. It is a totally nonpolitical invitation.

In this we see two totally different standings and aims of the two men. Similar is the case of RDP [Reunification Democratic Party] President Kim Yong-sam. Words about his visit to China were noisily spread last fall and nothing of the sort has happened. During his recent visit to Japan, he talked about the possibility of his visit to the Soviet Union and a meeting with Kim Il-song. We have not had any explanation from the two Kims about why they want to go to the northern countries and how they are going to do what they want to do in these countries.

How long and how seriously have they thought about northward diplomacy before plunging into it? This is what we can hardly understand.

Even after a full year since our country embarked upon the northward policy with such enthusiasm, not a single responsible government official has come forward from North Korea, China, or the Soviet Union. Have they not proclaimed the so-called policy of separating politics from economic affairs and had their civilians handle things? Also, have they not been selecting our people to meet with and invite them to visit their countries on the basis of their own calculations? Where we enthusiastically talk about exchanges of goods between the North and South, Pyongyang radio denies the existence of any kind of deals or contracts, even right now.

The Chinese coordinate and control all forms of foreign affairs at the level of party and government on the principle of "foreign affairs should not be underestimated or regarded as civil affairs."

This is the accepted norm of the socialist totalitarian states which are run only by the party and government. Our northward policy should be institutionalized in the first place and then promoted consistently and steadily in response to these countries' basic strategy as such, on the basis of national consensus. It should not be made an instrument for lionizing an individual or for raising his popularity.

**Prudent Approach Toward North Urged**  
SK0402013689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
4 Feb 89 p 8

[Editorial: Hope for Inter-Korea Conciliation"]

[Text] Public expectations are being raised about the possibility of sightseeing tours of the Mt. Kumgang (Diamond) area, a world-renowned scenic spot, in the near future after it was reported Thursday that a South Korean team will visit North Korea in April to conduct a feasibility study for a joint South-North project to construct a tourism complex in the area, as a result of Hyundai business group leader Chong Chu-yong's 10-day visit to North Korea.

According to the agreement reached between the South Korean industrialist and North Korean leaders, a way for inter-Korea economic cooperation is likely to be paved and a break of the suffocating stalemate tightly protracted for 44 years achieved.

The accord, albeit signed in the private sector, is more concrete than expected as it indicates there will be new passages for southerners to travel to the Mt. Kumgang area in addition to the only passageway in existence, Panmunjom, the truce village, on the borderline between South and North Korea.

Also noteworthy is an agreement on cooperation for combined participation in the Siberian development.

Another accord Chong signed in North Korea is for a joint venture to construct a shipyard and a rolling stock factory in Wonsan.

If these accords bear fruit, the high barriers dividing the Korean peninsula will be lowered and the long-standing armistice line substantially softened.

The joint project to develop the tourist spot is especially significant in that it will display a united inter-Korea effort to the world community, helping to create a favorable climate for stepping forward toward Korean reunification.

The joint venture will be participated in by not only Hyundai but also other business concerns, in line with North Korea's related law governing joint ventures with foreigners enacted in 1984, so as to step up inter-Korea economic cooperation.

Notable for its timing with Chong's return from his historic visit to the North is the arrival of 20,000 tons of North Korean anthracite coal early yesterday morning in Inchon Port, the first North Korean shipment directly exported to the South since Korea division.

While we would like to link the Mt. Kumgang development project directly to the Mt. Sorak tourist resort in the South, it is questionable if Pyongyang would fully cooperate with such a bid.

Drawing particular interest are Chong's remarks that southerners who want to visit Mt. Kumgang and its surrounding areas will be allowed to pass through the Military Demarcation Line along the eastern coast, if they get permission from both the southern and northern governments.

The inter-Korea agreement, though signed technically by private businessmen, is believed to have been endorsed by government authorities, although Pyongyang ostensibly continues to deny any economic cooperation with the South.

The accord on joint ventures between the South and North will truly be a test case in the economic and industrial sectors of the possibility of the two parts of Korea becoming reconciliated with each other.

However, there are a few preconditions that must be met for a successful implementation of these inter-Korea accords.

The joint-venture projects should be pushed ahead on the basis of national consensus following a stepped-up effort to persuade the people of the need for them.

Also needed is the exchange of formal documents between the two governments to officially endorse the private-level projects, along with all legal steps to guarantee the safety of passage through the truce line and investments in the North.

These ventures ought to be implemented in such a way as to contribute to the realization of the homogeneous Korean people's long-cherished aspirations to see their fatherland unified sooner or later. Accordingly, intolerable are any attempts to capitalize on the pan-national tasks for domestic political purposes or narrow-minded business gains by any particular industrial concern.

All told, all our approaches to the North should continue to be sincere but prudent as there is no guarantee as yet of the successful implementation of the accords with North Korea.

**'Thaw' in North-South Relations Examined**  
SK0702085089 Seoul YONHAP in English 0830 GMT  
7 Feb 89

[By Kim Chang-hoe]

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 (YONHAP)—As signs of spring hint at a thaw in the long winter of inter-Korean relations, interest is high in two rounds of border contacts between South and North Korea scheduled for this week.

"In light of a series of recent North Korean moves, we are paying attention to the possibility of a change in North Korea's attitude during the talks this week," a highly-placed government official said Tuesday.

The two contacts, both scheduled at the truce village of Panmunjom, are of particular interest to see how North Korea will respond to the South's proposal for a summit, which the South has formally submitted to be on the agenda at both talks.

"Formal dialogue is highly likely to make rapid progress if the North shows some attitude changes in connection with the 'Team Spirit' (South) Korea-U.S. joint military exercises," the official said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

The first of the two meetings will be a preliminary contact to arrange high-level political and military talks. It will be the first meeting of the two sides' prime ministers and the highest level contact so far, if it takes place.

Two days later, delegates from parliaments of the two Koreas will resume their negotiations on full-dress parliamentary talks.

The Wednesday meeting, which will also provide a forum for the first inter-Korean dialogue on military issues since the Korean war (1950-1953), will negotiate the agenda for the high-level political and military talks.

North Korea originally proposed deputy prime minister level talks, but accepted the South's counterproposal of prime minister level talks.

The preparatory contacts for the parliamentary talks have been stalled since the North abruptly demanded suspension of the "Team Spirit" exercises in the seventh meeting on Dec. 29 last year as a condition for further discussion.

The South Korean Government, in what it described as "a symbolic gesture to promote inter-Korean dialogue," said earlier this year that it is willing to scale down the military exercises, keep their profile low and discuss their eventual suspension with the U.S. Government.

If the Friday meeting makes progress, however, the historic parliamentary talks may open in Pyongyang in March or April.

Through six rounds of contacts last year, the two sides have already agreed to hold the opening and closing ceremonies in Pyongyang and Seoul, respectively, with all the members of the two legislatures attending, and to alternate the main sessions between Seoul and Pyongyang with 50-member delegations from each side participating.

Adding to the feeling that spring is in the air, newspapers reported last week that South and North Korea have made a series of secret contacts for an inter-Korean summit.

The reports, vigorously denied by the South Korean Government, said a key aide to President No Tae-u met a North Korean official in Singapore in an effort to realize a summit between No and North Korean Leader Kim Il-song within this year.

Chong Chu-yong, founder and honorary chairman of South Korea's biggest business conglomerate, visited North Korea in late January.

The North Korean-born tycoon, upon returning from a nine-day stay in the North, disclosed that he had agreed to help North Korea develop Mt. Kumgang into a tourist attraction and committed his giant Hyundai group to several other joint ventures.

Although both the South Korean Government and Chong himself have denied it, reports abound that Chong met with Kim Il-song during his trip and gave him a message from the head of the South Korean Government.

**Mixed Responses on Economic Exchanges Viewed**  
SK0402014689 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
4 Feb 89 p 10

[Text] Will the economic exchanges between South and North Korea thaw the thick ice of ideological confrontation? The question is raised again following the Hyundai honorary chairman Chong Chu-yong's return from Pyongyang with big news for south-north joint projects.

Pessimists say that people will be unable to expect great results from the current move of economic exchange. Their contention is that detente will hardly be expected unless joint venture projects are undertaken concretely.

They also point out that there will be a limit in economic exchange between the south and the north unless drastic changes are made in the Kim Il-song regime.

This is because the Pyongyang regime puts priority on politics rather than on economy even if the north is in deep economic pinch.

Pessimists emphasize that one swallow does not make a summer.

They warned, "Economic exchange between the two sides should be made cautiously. Businesses should be restrained from advancing the north in discretion. Economic exchange without tangible results is useless and we should never pass over dual characteristics of the north."

Extreme pessimists even doubt North Korea's mild gesture, saying that there must be some sort of plots behind the smile gesture to communize the south.

But, optimists contended that Chong's visit to the north will be a key to open the door, which has been tightly closed.

It will be a historic event that the south and the north develop Mt. Kumgang, participate in Siberian development projects and construct factories in Wonsan hand in hand, they said.

It will be a record in history when South Korean people make tourism visit to Mt. Kumgang, crossing the truce line which is a symbol of fratricidal war, they said.

Optimists maintained that it will greatly help ease tensions on the Korean peninsula even if the south might suffer loss from the joint ventures.

"Both the south and the north will be able to save tremendous defense cost if political tensions between the two halves were eased," they went on. "This will lead to economic profit."

In view of global trend, it must be a sign for bright future between the two sides that North Korean products are imported and businessmen visit the north.

What is clear is that the north became to show a little bit flexible changes in its policy because of severely deteriorating economy.

Superficially, North Korea seems to have enough money in view of the fact that the north construct a 105-story hotel and will host a world youths festival.

But the North Korean productivity will never improve further due to its closed-door policy. North Korea has been burdened with foreign debt amounting to \$5 billion.

The north has experienced humiliation from Western banks as it failed to repay its debts.

North Korea has even offered Australia to jointly develop oil beds in the sea off its western coast due to lack of fund and poor technology although it spotted two oil fields.

The north has been obliged to extend its hand for help from Australia, which is a contributor to the south in the Korean War, for substantial economic profit.

The South Korean government made it clear last year that it would support the North Korea's economic development. Now, the government could suggest substantial support such as guarantee of the north's debt by local banks.

Chong and other businessmen are expected to visit the north again in April. It is certain that the ice-thawing mood between the two sides will surface amid frequent visits of businessmen.

More joint ventures will be possible if the two sides successfully undertake the construction projects of a shipyard and a rolling-stock plant in Wonsan.

The joint ventures will be realized based on the North Korean joint venture law. In the joint venture projects, the south is expected to provide technology and capital and the north will offer land and labor.

When technicians frequently visit the north for the development projects, they will naturally contact with North Koreans. And this will help restore identity as same people.

**Agreement on North-South Book Exchange Signed**  
*SK0302121089 Seoul YONHAP in English 1202 GMT*  
*3 Feb 89*

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 3 (YONHAP)—A South Korean publishing company has signed a contract with a Tokyo-based overseas sales agent for North Korean publications to exchange books and other publications originating both from Seoul and Pyongyang.

The Seoul-based Ilwolsogak announced Friday that it agreed on last Jan. 18 with the Kuwolsobang Bookstore in Tokyo, an overseas sales agent for North Korean publications, to trade with each other books, daily newspapers, magazines, disks, and video and audio tapes published in both sides of the Korean peninsula.

The agreement, the first of its kind in history, called for a barter system in which loading and unloading places as well as the date and bank for payment are to be designated by both sides.

The agreement also called for a 10 percent royalty for copying and sales of each other's publications.

Choe Ok-cha, president of the Ilwolsogak, said Kim Won-tae, president of the Kuwolsobang, had pledged to import 600 million won (0.88 million U.S. dollars) worth of South Korean publications a year.

Choe said she is consulting the government authorities on the details for the trade.

**Prosecutor on Indictment of Suspected KAL Bomber**  
*SK0402014489 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD*  
*in English 4 Feb 89 pp 2, 5*

[Text] Kim Hyon-hui, the confessed north Korean saboteur of Korean Air Flight 858, was indicted without physical detention yesterday for the destruction of the airliner that killed all 115 passengers and crew in November 1987.

The prosecution said she is charged with violations of the National Security Law, Aviation Law and Aircraft Aviation and Safety Law.

The public trial of Kim may begin later this month, said An Kang-min, chief of the Seoul District Prosecutor Office's First Public Security Division.

An told reporters the prosecution will demand the death penalty in view of her heinous crime.

But, the government may pardon her upon conviction, sources said.

She remains under "protective custody" by the Agency for National Security Planning for now, the prosecutor said.

The indictment of Kim comes 14 months after the Korean Air Boeing 707 blew up in mid-air over seas off Burma, Nov. 29, 1987.

She has confessed to the bombing during interrogation, saying she planted a timed explosive device aboard the ill-fated jetliner. The plane crashed while flying from Baghdad to Bangkok en route to Seoul.

The prosecution seized as evidence wreckage of the plane, including a 25-person capacity lifeboat, all retrieved around the presumed crash site.

Also produced as material evidence were Kim's diary, air tickets for her and her dead male accomplice, Kim Sung-il, her belongings and 25 pictures of her which prosecutors say confirm her travel itinerary before the sabotage.

Prosecutor An said the prosecution decided to indict her without detaining her physically in consideration of the fact that she acted as a special agent on the orders of Kim Chong-il. She said she would pay any price for the deed with a feeling of remorse for the crime and to the families of the victims, An said.

The prosecution said in a written indictment that she received written orders from Kim Chong-il, heir-apparent of north Korean leader Kim Il-song, to destroy the plane while undergoing espionage training in north Korea Oct. 7, 1987.

According to the indictment, she and Kim Sung-il left Pyongyang to carry out the mission on Nov. 12, 1987.

The woman confessed that she placed the bomb before taking off from Abu Dhabi on the orders of Kim Chong-il in a bid to discourage foreign countries from participating in the 1988 Seoul Olympics.

She and her 70-year-old male companion took poison when they were caught as suspected saboteurs by Bahrainian airport authorities. She survived, but the man died.

The woman was extradited to Seoul in December 1987.

Following is the summary of a question-and-answer session prosecutor An had with newsmen at the prosecution building yesterday morning.

Q: When do you think the trial of Kim will begin?

A: I think the first hearing will take place around the end of this month at the earliest. I expect sentencing would come after two to three hearings.

Q: What penalty the prosecution will demand for her?

A: As I see it she deserves death.

Q: There have been numerous rumors circulating on college campuses that the KAL bombing was fabricated by south Korean authorities.

A: I have evidence showing that the allegation is totally groundless. The prosecution obtained more material evidence last month.

Q: What is the court proceedings against her?

A: One option is to end the trial at an earlier date by letting her accept a lower court verdict. The other is to give her clemency after the Supreme Court makes its final ruling. Anyway, the prosecution will bring the case to the highest court. A court-assigned defense attorney will defend her.

Q: It was reported that the trial will be held behind closed doors because of the risk to her life.

A: That won't happen. The trial will be open to the public.

Q: Where will she stay during the trial?

A: She will be placed under custody at the Agency for National Security Planning as she does now.

Q: What impact do you think the indictment of her could have on relations between south and north Korea?

A: I will not consider that matter as her crime is heinous.

Q: Can you explain in detail how she has repented her crime?

A: She looks sad whenever she hears about the families of the victims. And she says she will pay any price for what she did.

**PPD Criticizes Decision**  
SK0502025789 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
5 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] The largest opposition Party for Peace and Democracy [PPD] yesterday criticized the government decision to indict North Korean agent Miss Kim Hyon-hui without physical detention.

PPD spokesman Yi Sang-su said, "We don't know the reason why the government is overprotecting Kim." "It was an utterly unfair act which is against both the people's juristic sentiments and the principle applied to past cases."

Kim blew up a South Korean passenger flight on Nov. 29, 1987, killing 115 innocent people aboard.

**Free Trade Pact With U.S. Called Premature**  
SK0502042989 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
5 Feb 89 p 6

[Text] The Korea Trade Promotion Corp. (Kotra) said yesterday that it is premature to conclude a free trade agreement with the United States.

The corporation also said that Korean business firms and the government authorities should take measures to effectively cope with the approaches by the new U.S. administration in trade and economic relations with Korea.

Kotra made the points in connection with the recent Washington reports concerning the free trade accords with Korea, Taiwan and ASEAN.

The agreement may help ease trade friction between Korea and the United States caused by the trade surplus in favor of Seoul, Kotra report disclosed. But it is not the time to conclude such an accord, the report showed, noting the transition process of the global economic order.

The accord suggested by Washington would damage Korea's service industry and farm products, the report said adding that they can hardly survive the possible indiscriminate equality in bilateral trade.

The U.S. administration is allegedly pushing ahead with its plan to sign free trade pacts with the European Community, Japan, and Asian newly industrialized countries (NICs).

The new world economic order Kotra forecasts, will be the North American bloc, the European Community bloc and the Northeast Asian and Pacific bloc. The Asian and Pacific bloc covers Japan, ASEAN and the NICs, comprising Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Singapore.

In a forecast for the year 2000, the Asian and Pacific bloc will, in terms of gross national product, account for 17.5 percent of the world's in 2000 up 6.1 percent from 11.4 percent in 1980 and up 3.3 percent from 14.2 percent in 1986, according to the Kotra report.

North America will account for a similar level of 23.2 percent, but the EC percentage will drop from 23.4 percent in 1980 to 17.7 percent by the year 2000.

**Soviet Officials Arrive for Joint Venture Talks**  
SK0402012089 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
4 Feb 89 p 6

[Text] Four Soviet government officials arrived in Seoul yesterday to substantiate the construction of a joint venture hotel in Moscow with the Daewoo group.

Led by the deputy mayor of Moscow, they are scheduled to stay in Korea for about two weeks.

Daewoo exchanged a letter of intent with the Soviet Union last year for the construction of the joint venture hotel in Moscow.

Business sources said that the four Soviet government officials would finalize details for the joint venture in negotiations with Daewoo.

They added that Daewoo would sign a formal contract with the Soviet Union for the construction of the joint venture hotel as soon as Moscow approves the project based on the negotiated details.

According to the letter of intent, Daewoo will build a joint venture tourist hotel with 400 rooms in Moscow.

Daewoo will take a 49 percent stake of the hotel, while the Soviet Union will hold the remaining 51.

The Soviet Union will also take command of the hotel management.

The cost for the construction of the joint venture hotel is estimated at some \$75 million.

Daewoo plans to invest in the hotel under the name of its subsidiary in the United States, Daewoo America.

Last year, Daewoo constructed a joint venture hotel in Algeria, becoming the first Korean company to build a hotel in a Socialist country.

Daewoo also plans to build joint venture hotels in China and Hungary.

**USSR Shipping Firm Wants To Open Service**  
SK0402023389 Seoul YONHAP in English 0218 GMT  
4 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 4 (YONHAP)—A major Soviet shipping company wants to open a regular service to South Korea, a shipping executive said Saturday.

The Black Sea Shipping Co. (Blasco) hopes to be the first Soviet line calling at South Korea, adding Pusan to its route linking the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, Indian Ocean and Japan, the official said on condition of anonymity.

Blasco's freighters dock at the Japanese ports of Tokyo, Osaka and Kobe about three times a month, he said.

Ranked as one of the three largest Soviet shipping companies along with Far Eastern Shipping Co. (Fesco), and Baltic Orient Lines (Bol), Blasco has 320 vessels in overseas service, including a number of container ships.

The Soviet company has been communicating with South Korean shipping companies in recent months through telex messages or its local agency in Japan, "United Orient Shipping Co.", the official said.

He also said Fedor Gladkov, one of Blasco's 10,000 ton regular freighters, called at the South Korean port of Inchon last month.

He said the ship delivered 6,200 tons of scrap iron from Vietnam's port of Quinhon to Korea's Kolon Industries Inc. The vessel left Inchon Tuesday.

**Kim Yong-sam Seeks To Visit Moscow, Pyongyang**  
SK0402004289 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
4 Feb 89 p 2

[By correspondent Sin Hak-nim: "Kim Yong-sam Plans To Visit Moscow, Pyongyang This Year"]

[Text] Osaka—Rep. Kim Yong-sam, president of the Reunification Democratic Party, will visit Moscow in May. He is also planning to go to Pyongyang this year.

Rep. Hwang Pyong-tae, chief policy-maker of the party, revealed the fact here, adding that he was given the assurance that RDP president Kim would be invited to Russia when he visited the Soviet embassy in Tokyo Thursday.

He said the exact date of Kim's Moscow visit has not been fixed yet. However, he said it was certain that all the preparatory steps will be taken and completed, enabling Kim to go to Moscow in May.

Hwang said that he had visited Japan several times since October last year for the working-level talks with the Soviet embassy through intermediaries.

However, he said it was the first time that he had visited the Soviet embassy and was given the assurance. He is now accompanying RDP head Kim on his visit to Japan.

The official invitation possibly will be made by a figure named Primakov, chief of the World Trade and International Relations Department of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union, according to Hwang.

Hwang said that he was accompanied by Eiji Yasui, a secretary for international affairs of Japan's largest opposition party, the Japan Socialist Party, on his visit to the Soviet embassy.

Hwang, an ex-professor, hinted that Masashi Ishibashi, former JSP chairman, has been acting to arrange Kim's visit to Pyongyang.

The JSP maintains close ties with Pyongyang.

**\* Economic Exchange Problems With China, USSR**  
4/070040 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean  
14 Nov 88 p 4

[Text] Since the sudden lifting of taboos concerning the communist bloc with the advent of the Sixth Republic, Japan—with several decades of experience in trade and economic cooperation with the communist bloc—has been watching Korea, which is setting its sights on Hungary and the other communist states, with apprehension and mixed feelings.

It is certainly understandable that the rapidly growing Korean economy—buffeted by trade frictions with the United States externally and by demands for wage hikes

internally—is seeking a solution to its problems through unfamiliar communist bloc markets. But at the same time, some are skeptical as to whether Korea's enthusiasm toward the communist bloc is the result of an assessment of the economic soundness of closer relations.

Chairman Saito of Keidanren [Federation of Economic Organizations], who recently led a big economic mission to Korea, is known to be cool to the idea of joint South Korea-Japanese participation in Siberian development due to Japan's own experience in that area.

Japan's major economic cooperation projects with the Soviet Union primarily involve Siberian development. Now, however, the enthusiasm for economic cooperation with the Soviets appears to have cooled off considerably.

Although the fact that the Soviet far east borders on the Pacific Ocean played a part, the primary factor that induced the Soviet Union and Japan into close economic cooperation is the mutual benefit to be derived from Siberian development.

With Japan exporting the necessary machinery and facilities for development and cooperating in the development of Siberian natural resources and the Soviet Union repaying Japan in kind, the total trade reached \$5.58 billion in 1982, when economic interchange between the two countries was at its most active.

But there were limits to such reciprocity and complementarity. This was due to heightened tightening of natural energy conservation efforts following the restructuring of Japan's industry and economy—which had come through two oil crises—and from a shift in direction from a rapid growth economy to a stable growth economy.

The reason Japanese business circles were enthusiastic about Siberian development and pursued joint projects and why the Japanese Import-Export Bank provided unprecedented credit in the form of bank loans was the assumption that they would be able to secure a stable supply of raw materials and energy indispensable for Japan's economic development.

However, Japanese interest waned increasingly due to severe development conditions and the fact that they were able to secure raw materials and energy easily from places other than Siberia.

One Soviet economic figure has stressed that the Soviet Union's desire to get South Korea to participate in Siberian development is not a scheme to play the South Korean card to induce Japanese capital, but stems from the fact that the level of Korea's economic development is appropriate for participation in Siberian development.

At any rate, in Japan's view, Siberia's future development must gradually move northward, where climatic conditions are severe. To develop such remote, uninhabited areas there will be innumerable problems related to tasks such as preparing the infrastructure and providing a living environment for the workers. The Sakhalin oil and natural gas exploration projects—which are among the joint Japanese-Soviet projects that remain unresolved—illustrate this situation.

Since concluding the agreement on exploring the Sakhalin continental shelf at the fifth Japanese-Soviet joint economic committee in February 1979, two promising gas deposits have been verified on the northeastern coast of Sakhalin. Of them, the Chayvo deposit contains some 140 billion cubic meters of natural gas and Japan's SODECO (Sakhalin Oil Development Cooperation Company) is examining ways to exploit it.

According to Japanese and Soviet plans, the natural gas would be sent from the Chayvo deposit through a pipeline approximately 100 km long through the Tatar Straits to the port of (Tekasli) on the opposite shore, where an LNG [liquified natural gas] plant would be built. Over a period of 20 years some 3 million tons (4.2 billion cubic meters) of natural gas would be imported annually to Japan.

Near the end of 1985, in accordance with this plan, SODECO was to begin sounding out Japan's electric and gas companies as to whether they would take the natural gas. The gas and electric companies, however, already were concluding gas import contracts with other producers in Alaska, Brunei, Malaysia, and Indonesia, etc..

Moreover, in 1986, when the price of crude oil plunged and natural gas prices followed, Sakhalin natural gas development became completely unprofitable.

The circumstances of Japan's penetration of the Chinese economy appear to have been somewhat different from economic relations with the Soviet Union. The "China fever" that is sweeping over South Korea today was also experienced in Japan in three stages. The first China "fever" came after the normalization of Sino-Japanese diplomatic relations in 1972; the second China fever came around 1978 in the wake of the conclusion of the Japan-China long-term trade agreement and the Japan-China Treaty of Peace and Friendship; and the third China "fever" occurred in 1984-85.

Concerning the first China "fever," with the historic impetus of the Chinese-Japanese normalization of diplomatic relations, the exuberance of Japanese economic circles was natural. The second China "fever" occurred because China—which was opening its economy—was beginning to import a large number of plants. In 1980 and 1981, however, when China started to adjust its economic policy, many plant imports were cancelled and for a while Japanese financial circles suffered major setbacks.

The third China "fever" was still different. This is now analyzed as Japan dancing to the tune of China's short-term policy for dealing with its internal economy. At that time China, advocating an open policy, quickly began to import large quantities of television sets and automobiles from Japan, and Japanese businesses were walking on air.

But from 1985 on, China abruptly applied the brakes to things like TV imports. This was done because the opening up policy introduced an excessive amount of Chinese currency into circulation, and the brakes were applied to restrain this.

Drawing on Japan's experience, when a capitalist state forms a joint enterprise with a socialist country such as China, several types of problems emerge.

First of all, it is generally noted that because of basic differences in social structure, it is still impossible for a socialist state to accommodate capitalist management methods. Included here is the ambiguous nature of approval procedures for foreign capital and for establishing businesses, as well as the complexity of procedures based on vertical administrative organization.

Second, because China's economic policy periodically vacillates between openness and control, long-range prospects are uncertain. Also, it is said that even minute policy changes arising from the reshuffling of senior personnel act as restraints.

In addition, it has been pointed out that preoccupation with immediate profits, the low Chinese GNP, and shortcomings in their infrastructure—electricity, water, sewerage, transportation, communications, and so forth—also pose difficulties for capitalist businesses setting up in China.

It is worth noting that according to one case study of businesses that have succeeded in investing in China, more than 95 percent of the successful enterprises were established after building up relations of mutual trust in advance through such actions as trade and technical cooperation. And less than 5 percent of all successful businesses were ones that were established through negotiations to set up a business between two business partners who did not know each other.

**Land Reclamation Experts To Visit China**  
SK0402062989 Seoul YONHAP in English 0546 GMT  
4 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 4 (YONHAP)—South Korean experts will visit China in March to study a plan to reclaim land in the northeast for agricultural use.

A 15-member team will make a four-month field survey of the Sanjian Plains beside the Heilongjiang River, Chang Tuk-chin, chairman of the Korea Agriculture

Development Corp. [KADC], said Friday in a news conference upon returning from a two-week expedition to the plains in Northeast China.

"The economic feasibility to develop the Sanjian plains is very high and talks with central and local (Heilongjiang Province) officials were friendly and earnest," Chang said.

Chang, a former agriculture-fisheries minister, told reporters that South Korea would cultivate some 30,000 hectares of a total 110,000 hectares to be reclaimed.

The area can easily be made fertile if irrigation is provided since the soil contains an average of 10 percent organic substance, much more than Korea's 3 percent or 4 percent, he said.

"The reclaimed land could produce soybean, corn, wheat and even rice, and for instance, we could cultivate wheat after repeated cultivation of soybeans for three years," he said.

Chang said some of the land would be fit for rice but it is not necessary to return the harvest to South Korea since it will fetch a higher price in China.

The KADC chairman will make a report to the government on his trip, asking for approval to undertake the reclamation.

The Chinese Government designated 2.1 million hectares of land around the Heilongjiang River as a special economic zone last April to induce foreign participation in farming.

The South Korean Government has studied the offer positively on the grounds that development cost will be relatively low and the basic infrastructure, including roads, electricity and communications, has already been provided.

More than 400,000 ethnic Koreans live near Heilongjiang River and some 130,000 of them are known to grow rice, corn and soybeans despite the cold weather.

**Vietnam Seeks ROK Assistance in Oil Plan**  
SK0402015289 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD  
in English 4 Feb 89 p 6

[Text] Vietnam has asked Korea to participate in its offshore oil development projects, industry sources said yesterday.

The sources said the request was made when a top executive of Vietnam's state-run oil export and import company visited Seoul Jan. 21-29.

During his stay here, they said, the Vietnamese business leader visited the Korea Petroleum Development Corp. (Pedco) and met with top executives there.

He was quoted as having told Pedco officials that Vietnamese oil exploration companies discovered crude oil after drilling in 11 offshore areas.

He asked Korea to invest money and provide technology and facilities, the sources said.

Pedco, the government-owned oil exploration corporation, was learned to have responded favorably to the Vietnamese request.

Pedco asked the Vietnamese businessman to send materials on Vietnam's oil exploration projects, they said.

At present, Vietnam produces about 30,000 barrels of crude oil a day, they added.

Meanwhile, Yukong Ltd., a major Korean oil refining company, and a French oil prospecting firm are promoting a joint oil development project in Vietnamese waters, the sources said.

Kolon International Corp. is seeking to sign a crude oil import contract with Vietnam, they said.

**Early Vote of Confidence on No Tae-u Urged**  
SK0602074789 Seoul *CHOSON ILBO* in Korean  
5 Feb 89 p 2

[Editorial: "Should the President Turn the Mid-term Appraisal Into a Vote of Confidence?"]

[Text] The mid-term appraisal of President No's performance in presidential office which he had earlier promised the people he would hold should be linked directly to a vote of confidence and it should be done at the earliest possible date.

The reason for this call is simple and clear. President No has now hit an unexpected, serious snag in the course of discharging his weighty duty as president, namely the task called the liquidation of the Fifth Republic's legacy. The government would probably like to go ahead with other tasks, thinking that it has done enough about the task of doing away with the legacy of the Fifth Republic. However, the situation is not favorable to that way of thinking. Rather, he seems to stumble at every move and shows the air of an enervated person as if he had been held hostage to the liquidation of the Fifth Republic's legacy.

Enlisting cooperation from the three opposition parties can be one way for him to choose to deal with such a situation. However, with the three major opposition parties in a position to take the lead in political developments, things are not likely to turn favorable for him, not to mention the difficulties involved in enlisting cooperation from the opposition parties. So there is only one choice left for the president. It is to ask for the public's opinion. In other words, the president will have to stake his political fortune on public opinion and ask

the people for their support, saying: Things have turned the way they are. If you want me to carry on, you should support me. But if you think otherwise, I will step down.

Fortunately, there is a handy thing worth trying, namely a mid-term appraisal of presidential performance which the No regime promised the people during the election campaign. There is no binding constitutional obligation for him to link his promise to a vote of confidence. What we mean is that he can try to make the most of it acting on his own will as a president by taking into account the political situation.

In our opinion, it is time for those in politics to make a weighty decision. The government should go as far as it can in condemning the crimes committed by the Fifth Republic according to the dictates of public opinion. Otherwise, it should step down so that a new team can take its place. Or else, it should proceed to dealing with other political tasks at this stage. Our people should not be kept suffering indefinitely from the present uneasy political structure characterized by confrontation.

For this reason, the sooner the president makes such a decision, the better. The longer the present political situation lingers on, the more unproductive it will become. Unless the No regime thinks it has some more things to do about the liquidation of the Fifth Republic's legacy and is willing to do so, it should not, as a matter of course, waste time reading the people's and opposition parties' minds and find a solution at an early date for the sake of the mental health of the country and the people. Although some people cite the negative aspects of a holding a vote of confidence such as the waste of national energy and funds, the danger of reopening political wounds, and the political whirlwind that may be created by the reopened political wounds, they are part of a price the No regime has to pay to keep our people from politically drifting.

This notwithstanding, we take the idea of some people who attempt to link the mid-term appraisal not only to a vote of confidence, but also to the dissolution of the Assembly to be a very unsound way of thinking. Referring to the issue of a mid-term appraisal in a press gathering yesterday, DJP Chairman Pak Chun-kyu said that the opposition also has to assume due responsibility for the consequences of the mid-term appraisal. In this context, one can reprimand him, asking: Do you mean to say that the people, those who have created the National Assembly run by four parties and are to express their opinion in the mid-term appraisal, should also put their decision to an appraisal?

The DJP chairman's remarks can also be interpreted as blackmail against the opposition parties as well as a weapon for negotiations with them. If this turns out to be true, the chairman will never be able to avoid the criticism that his idea is too childish. His idea of asking the opposition parties to take a fall along with the ruling party is totally unfair and unacceptable. However, it can

be used as part of the public relations campaign for the people in the course of the mid-term appraisal. It is up to the ruling party lawmakers to make a decision whether or not to resign en masse should President No fail to shore up public support. The DJP chairman's idea of linking it to the dissolution of the National Assembly will only be held to ridicule by the people.

**DJP Members To Resign If No Defeated**  
SK0502035989 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
5 Feb 89 p 1

[Text] Pak Chun-kyu, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party [DJP], yesterday strongly warned of a disbanding of the National Assembly through voluntary resignation en masse of the party's 125 parliamentarians in case President No Tae-u suffers a defeat in his mid-term appraisal.

He asserted that the opposition also has to assume due responsibility for the consequences of the interim appraisal, if conducted in the form of a confidence vote at its request, tacitly urging it to follow the DJP's resolution perhaps in the worst political case scenario.

He said, "I do turn down the oppositionist's demand that only the President's confidence is at stake in the interim assessment. They should also be held responsible if the result denies the current political structure." But he instantly added that he would not like to even imagine such a "tragic happening."

"The people are hoped to seriously re-examine the present four-party system, in which the combined opposition forces control the parliament and thereby restrict presidential authority in state government, if they are given a chance to evaluate on President No's achievements," he told reporters at an informal press conference.

When asked what the ruling party lawmakers will do if No is defeated in an assessment, he suggested that they should resign in an ultima ratio to call general elections for a new legislature by saying that "we would share the same political fate with the party president (No.)"

The current Constitution, revised in mutual accords by rival parties last October, 1987, has deprived the President of the right to disband the Assembly and there is no legal way of rectifying the DJP's minority status other than seeking a coalition with an opposition party which has proved very hard for the ruling party.

He would not unveil the formula and timing of the assessment, just reiterating that it would be set after the end of a three-week parliamentary session, scheduled for March 4, during which he said would sound out the exact opinion of the opposition on the crucial issue.

The chairman, apparently representing No's intention, seemed reluctant to hold a plebiscite for No's confidence and bent on passing over the assessment vote, a highlight of No's campaign pledges, with one less risky way.

He withheld the bold stances of secretary general Yi Chong-chan and floor leader Kim Yun-hwan that the assessment should take the form of a confidence vote affecting the President's five-year term. He described the ideas as contrary to the Constitution that guarantees the single presidential term, an official position long-held by the party.

In a meeting with university presidents in Seoul Friday, he maintained that leaders of the three opposition parties ought to ask the people to judge their public trust if they insist on a vote of confidence for No as a means of the interim assessment, in reality a thin-veiled warning against the opposition not to demand the "costly" event.

The seventh-term lawmaker yesterday proposed the formation of a parliamentary committee to deliberate on revising various election laws such as those on general elections, presidential ballot and local council votes and also the national referendum which the opposition wants to rewrite before the interim assessment.

In particular, he branded the present small constituency system for parliamentary elections as "chronically evil," citing candidates serious slandering of candidates each other, rekindled regional antagonism, agitation and corrupt election campaigns as the legacies of the one-lawmaker-per-district formula. It was revived for the last April elections after 16 years and saw the DJP suffer an unprecedented setback.

"The present election laws are not suited to our goal of democratic progress. We will have to organize an Assembly committee to start reviewing them right now because it requires ample time," he argued. By all accounts, the DJP and opposition parties do not favor the "all-or-nothing" mechanism with the exception of Kim Tae-chung's Party for Peace and Democracy which has emerged as the largest opposition camp.

He viewed that Kim Yong-sam's pursuit of a meeting with Kim Il-song would be of little help in improving inter-Korean relations. He recollected that all three opposition party presidents turned down the North Korean leader's recent invitation to a South-North political talk to which No was also called but in his capacity as head of the DJP.

**Kwangju Panel Requests Wickham Written Testimony**  
SK0402004889 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
4 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] The special National Assembly committee investigating the 1980 Kwangju bloodshed will send a questionnaire about the tragic incident to John Wickham Jr.,

former commander of the Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command, and William Gleysteen, former U.S. ambassador to Korea, next week through the American Embassy in Seoul.

Questions of the House panel concern the "role of the United States during the Kwangju democratic uprising," according to the panel's sub-committee on Korea-U.S. relations.

In the questionnaire, the subpanel chairman, Rep. Kim Mun-won, said that "your frank answers would help soothe anti-Americanism in Korea arising in connection with the Kwangju uprising."

Kim also asked if the United States had information of the Dec. 12 incident in advance and if it was the duty of the U.S. not to prevent division on the frontline from moving to Seoul before the Dec. 12 incident.

Meanwhile, the Assembly committee held a meeting of assistant chairmen from four parties, presided over by chairman Rep. Mun Tong-hwan from the Party for Peace and Democracy yesterday to discuss whether or not to continue hearings on bloodbath that occurred.

The three opposition parties claimed that sessions should be held one more time to listen to testimony of witnesses who were victims of the incident to find out the true picture of the military suppression of the citizens' uprising.

But, the ruling Democratic Justice Party maintained its earlier position to oppose more hearings.

The DJP clarified that it would not participate in future hearings, if held.

Chairman Mun asserted that "we have no choice but to convene hearings, irrespective of the DJP's stance."

**Airing of Documentary on Kwangju Criticized**  
SK0202032389 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD*  
in English 5 Feb 89 p 2

[Text] Culture and Information Minister Choe Pyong-yul expressed regrets over the program, titled, "Song of Mother," for its absence of fairness and balance.

In a letter sent to the MBC president, Choe said that the program's airing of views of one side (victims) was feared to cause people to get a distorted view of the incident.

The minister also said that the program was aired at an improper time because the National Assembly's investigation into the incident was still under way.

The ruling party and the government yesterday denounced the Munhwa Broadcasting Corp. for its Friday evening airing of a documentary on the military's bloody suppression of the civilian rebellion in Kwangju in 1980, claiming that the documentary lacked objectivity.

"The program focused on the position of the victims and their families, without giving the views of the other side (the military). It totally lacked objectivity," the ruling party said in a prepared statement.

The television network's airing of the biased program will hinder the National Assembly's effort to find the truth behind the incident, widely known as the Kwangju incident, the statement read.

The ruling party urged MBC to maintain fairness and objectivity in the production of its programs.

The Ministry of National Defense criticized MBC-TV for airing a "one-sided" documentary on the 1980 Kwangju civil uprising Friday night.

Ministry spokesman Yi Hung-sik commented yesterday that the documentary, called "Song of Mother," played up the incident in favor of the victims and neglected the ministry's honorable role in it, thus adversely affecting the morale of the military and harmony between civilians and military personnel.

He said he expressed regret over MBC-TV's reporting that he said lacked objectivity.

**DJP Seek To End Controversy Over Chon Problem**  
SK020203089 Seoul *THE KOREA TIMES* in English  
2 Feb 89 p 2

[From the "Press Pocket" column: "Preoccupation"]

[Text] With the absence of three opposition leaders, the ruling DJP [Democratic Justice Party] is all-out to translate into action its strategy to bring to an end to the controversy over the problem of Chon Tu-hwan before the end of an extraordinary parliamentary session, slated for March 4, to allow time to prepare for President No Tae-u's interim assessment.

It held a meeting of executives yesterday morning and had a high-level consultation session with No at Chongwadae in the afternoon.

On Tuesday, the Central Executive Committee, the DJP's top decision-making body, debated on formulas for the mid-term appraisal and finally concluded that there is no other option but a vote of confidence though it will be very risky and demanding.

Committee members urged the party leadership to persuade opposition politicians by all means to cooperate with the ruling camp in eradicating controversy over Chon's problem.

Last weekend, Secretary General Yi Chong-chan suggested that the confidence vote might be called to get the people's consent to the ruling camp's efforts to eradicate the Chon legacy on its terms.

In a campaign rally in December 1978, No pledged to ask the people to judge his implementation of his democratic commitment and other election pledges some time after the 1988 Olympics.

The DJP engages in a campaign for mustering support for the vote across the country in the form of "rallies for the implementation of (No's) June 29, 1987, democratic declaration," which were begun in Kangwon-to last Friday with the attendance of Yi.

But its agony is that the results of prosecutors' 11-month-long investigation of misdeeds involving Chon and his deputies, announced Tuesday, have dissatisfied a "large" part of society.

The DJP is surprised at the news that even moderate opposition leader Kim Chong-pil, now in Washington, echoed hard-liners' demand for the adoption of a special prosecutor system to reinvestigate the political cases from the bottom.

**Interview With Chonminnyon's Chang Ki-pyo**  
SK3001095189 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean  
2 Jan 89 p 4

[Interview with Chang Ki-pyo, Secretary General of Chonminnyon, by Chang Myong-su, HANGUK ILBO deputy editor in chief; date and place not given; first paragraph is HANGUK ILBO introduction]

[Text] Many Koreans know "Chang Ki-pyo" only through newspaper headlines that appeared over the last several years each time a round of pardons for political prisoners neared. The dailies announced that "Chang Ki-pyo would be excluded" from the next amnesty round. That was about all we knew about Chang. Chang Ki-pyo was arrested on suspicion of being the master wire-puller behind the May 1986 Inchon rioting, and then in December of 1988 after 2 years and 7 months in prison he was no longer "excluded," but released. Chang moved into the forefront of the dissident movement when he became secretary general of the Chonminnyon, which was officially organized on 21 January 1989. As a member of the first generation of student activists, Chang has endured the hardship of repeated imprisonment over the last 2 decades. We met with this emerging dissident leader and asked him to raise his formerly "fettered" voice to tell us what the dissidents advocate and what principles he would use to change the world.

**My Profession Is "Activist"**

[Chang Myong-su] What shall I say that your occupation is?

[Chang Ki-pyo] I am a professional activist.

[Chang Myong-su] What is the difference between the dreams you dreamed when you entered the Law Department and the reality of your profession today?

[Chang Ki-pyo] I was born in a farming area (Chinyong in South Kyongsang Province), graduated from Masan Industrial High School, and entered Tongguk University's Department of Law, where I studied for 2 years before transferring to Seoul National University's College of Law. Like many other law students, my goal was to pass the Higher Civil Service Examination. But I'm afraid this doesn't amount to anything but personal chitchat. I surely don't want to waste valuable interview time talking about my private life.

[Chang Myong-su] You've had to kneel a lot, going to jail many times over the last 20 years. What kind of world were you trying to build with the activism that kept returning you to jail?

[Chang Ki-pyo] My activism was directed at building a society where a human being could live as a human being. Politically, I espouse mass democracy. I'm well aware that present political powers don't like the term mass democracy, but I don't think its anything I have to equivocate about. Mass democracy really means something very close to "let's have democracy," in fact, so I think neither the ruling class nor the privileged class should have anything much to be chary over. I think in modern society today mass democracy just represents the political will of the absolute majority of the people, the masses.

However, there are many examples of systems that claim to represent the will of the masses while actually espousing policies contrary to their interests. The doctrine of mass democracy emphasizes not this sort of deceptive democracy but true democracy. Mass democracy supposes self-reliant [chuchel] masses. Its purpose is liberation of mankind via liberation of the masses. Its methodology is struggle to awaken the masses. This does not suggest that if the masses achieve self-reliance that the ruling class will be eliminated, nor does it mean that if the masses are liberated that those not numbered among the masses must be visited with suffering.

The example of Mr Chon Tu-hwan reveals that without liberation of the masses we can expect no liberation of the privileged class either. Under conditions where some are oppressed and some are not oppressed, the dilemma is not merely that human beings suffer oppression. Those doing the oppressing also live inhumane lives. To liberate those who are not oppressed is simultaneously to liberate not only the oppressed but also those who rule.

It is erroneous to believe that the democratic movement seeks only to benefit the masses who are not tyrannized. Mass democracy must be achieved by the masses, but the privileged class and even the rich will enjoy the resulting benefits as well. All the Korean people will benefit from the movement of the masses.

Only the ruler who does not want to democratize, only the privileged class unwilling to surrender the vested interests acquired via the suffering of the masses need fear harm.

#### Mr Kim Yong-sam Twice Performed Great Deeds

[Chang Myong-su] You used the term "absolute majority of the people, the masses." In detail, just who are the masses and what is their number?

[Chang Ki-pyo] The foundation of the masses are the workers, the farmers, and the lower classes in the cities, but numbered among the masses are those who share the interests of the masses, intellectuals of conscience must be included, for example. Only members of the ruling and privileged classes must be excluded. Overall, perhaps 70 percent of the people belong to the masses.

[Chang Myong-su] If the masses come to about 70 percent of the people, then the masses can select whatever political leader they want at the ballot box, and when that political leader falls from grace they can readily defeat him in the next election. In view of that fact, how do you justify saying that it is necessary for the masses to struggle outside the electoral process?

[Chang Ki-pyo] The question is not one of choosing between elections or struggle. When election results do not accurately reflect the people's will, then struggle is essential. We are not ruling out parliamentary democracy. We are saying that when the struggle of the awakened masses is not always regarded as significant, then parliamentary democracy becomes impossible. I am not one who believes that elections are useless. All I'm saying is that it is spurious to hold that other forms of struggle are useless because problems can be solved through elections. Those who conform to the logic that Korea has a National Assembly so why fight in the streets are following the reasoning of the rulers. Shall I give you a recent example? Mr Kim Yong-sam regards himself as a vigorous devotee of parliamentary democracy, and he has made two extraordinary contributions to the democratization of Korea. Neither contribution, however, resulted from his activities in the National Assembly. Both resulted from struggles he undertook outside the legislature.

His first contribution came just prior to the 26 October 1979 assassination, when he was deprived of his seat in the Assembly and of the presidency of his party and ejected from the National Assembly. This triggered the Pusan-Masan Resistance. The second contribution came in June 1987. Mr Kim left a meeting with President

Chon at Chongwadae and stated that, "The talks have broken down." This triggered the 26 June 1987 grand march for democracy, which was neither "dialogue" nor "compromise." These two examples amply reveal the limits of parliamentary democracy. Since many agree that Korea's politics today amount to the continuation of military dictatorship, then we must look squarely at the fact that under dictatorship it is virtually impossible to change the system or transfer political power via normal legal processes.

#### The President Must Step Down

[Chang Myong-su] In 1987 and 1988 we chose a new president under a system providing us a direct vote, and we created a new political reality by giving a majority of Assembly seats to the opposition parties in the National Assembly elections. Today we can discuss the problems of Korean society in relative freedom. Don't you think the times call for activists to display a little more patience?

[Chang Ki-pyo] I do not agree with that characterization at all. Do you believe that the outcomes of the past two elections reflect the will of the Korean people? As even they themselves recognize, the regime and the ruling party handed out astonishing amounts of money during the campaigns, corrupting the elections. And both the opposition and ruling parties deliberately fanned regional animosities to new heights just to skillfully satisfy their own greed. To maintain that elections like those followed proper procedure is to reveal a dangerous mind-set, one willing to accept the premise that it is all right to alter processes to the point of injustice. The people voted against the DJP in the National Assembly election, to the extent that the opposition gained a majority of seats. But what has the Assembly accomplished since? The opposition parties are being foolish, even retarding the pace of democratization in order to put together a "coalition of the opposition and ruling parties." I regard Mr Chon Tu-hwan's apology and internal exile to be, in fact, an extraordinary advance of history. We must examine the kind of power that for some years now has triggered such advances of history.

Did National Assembly actions oblige Mr Chon to choose apology and exile? We must assume that he made those choices because of the struggle to awaken the masses. Mr Chon's apology was not triggered by the establishment of special committees in the National Assembly. Nor was it brought about by the Assembly hearings. His actions were forced by the demands of the student movement and the citizens' movement to "arrest Chon and Yi." The hearings provided a good example of the limits of the National Assembly and the limits of the opposition parties. If we examine the Ilhae hearings alone, we find a wrestling match contending right up to this moment over the issue of whether or not companies "contributed money by force or not." To argue whether

or not force is an instrument of dictatorship is foolish and frivolous. To claim that money was donated free of coercion is to assert democracy prevailed in the period.

In the wake of the June 1987 mass resistance politicians came out with remarks like, "We were able to amend the Constitution to win direct election of the president via an agreement between the opposition and the ruling party." And once more when prisoners of conscience were released at the end of 1988, the politicians made the same kinds of remarks. The release was made possible, they said, "via an agreement between the opposition and the ruling party." These statements insult and deceive the Korean people.

[Chang Myong-su] Do you think President No Tae-u should step down before the end of his established term? If you hold that a presidential term selected and guaranteed by the people must be truncated, what are your grounds for such a position?

[Chang Ki-pyo] It is natural that President No step down before the end of his term. The basis for saying that a president selected via an election must step down before the end of his term is that his regime came to power in a corrupt election and that even now he is not promoting freedom and democracy for the Korean people. Basically, the present regime uses two distinct methods to cling to power. The first is reform, and the second is violent oppression. The regime's reform measures are not aimed at true democratization. They leave room to conclude, in fact, only that their purpose is to block democratization.

The regime conveys the impression that to some degree they guarantee autonomy for the masses, but in reality they continue to deny it. They realized in late 1988 that more reform measures threatened the process of clinging to power. They turned to oppression. The awakening of the government cannot precede the awakening of the people. And as the gap between the regime and an awakening people gradually widens, then inevitably a history-changing spark of power will surge from the people.

[Chang Myong-su] If that is true, what does the Chonminnyon want in regard to the opposition parties? Does it want to overthrow them? Subjugate them? Seek solidarity with them?

[Chang Ki-pyo] We want to build healthy opposition parties by ceaselessly chastening them for not pursuing solidarity with us. At the present time the opposition parties are not targets for overthrow, but there is no mistake that they are targets for subjugation.

We must surmount the limits of the opposition parties. When I say limits, I mean the idea that everything can be solved in the National Assembly and the opposition's failure to grasp fully the value of the struggle of the masses. I'll give you a good example. When a rally to

demand the arrest of Chon and Yi was held on 19 November 1988, opposition parties kept the Assembly hearings in session, revealing that they regarded the hearings to be more important than a people's rally. What they properly should have done that day was to recess the hearings and support the rally.

[Chang Myong-su] Today the government maintains the pace of progress toward democracy while pushing gradual reform. Those who regard this as the correct approach think that organizations like the Chonminnyon are "dangerous groups." Are their perceptions incorrect?

[Chang Ki-pyo] I also believe that society is gradually progressing, but at some point this gradual progress must inevitably be interrupted by a leap forward. It is absolutely wrong to fear the revolutionary changes of such a leap, or to react with blind rejection when it happens. Although I understand the genuine motivations of those who espouse gradual improvement, they must realize that at a time when a choice is required they will find it only too easy to stand on the side opposing democracy. Our situation today requires us to bring an end to 30 years of military dictatorship. We all must recognize that in this situation a leap forward is unavoidable.

#### A Scheme To Label Him the "Behind-the-Scenes Wire-puller"

[Chang Myong-su] The authorities have announced that you were the "behind-the-scenes wire-puller of the student movement" in several incidents. Is that true?

[Chang Ki-pyo] I have diligently participated in the student movement, to the point where I can say I "love" it. Although I am a member of the first generation of the student movement, which places a very high value on the student movement, I am not a behind-the-scenes wire-puller.

The student movement thrives on the self-reliant participation of individuals. It does not require behind-the-scenes wire-pulling. "Behind-the-scenes wire-pulling" is an idea the powers of dictatorship dreamed up.

In my case, for example, I was unable to graduate from university. So right up until today they continue to label me a "drop out of Seoul National University's College of Law" even though I am 45 years old. Their purpose in this is to imply that I have links to the student movement. And that serves as an excuse to pick me up and throw me in prison.

[Chang Myong-su] If the term "behind-the-scenes wire-puller" is not appropriate, then how would you explain the influence exerted on the student movement by the citizens' movement?

[Chang Ki-pyo] Of course the student movement must receive guidance from the citizens' movement. But such guidance is not unilateral. It is necessary to prepare and

furnish the students manuals of analysis and evaluation. The authorities' true motive for branding people as "behind-the-scenes wire-pullers" was to divide and split the leaders, the students, and the masses from each other. It is completely unacceptable if the people are fooled by this stratagem. One often hears the view that students will be tomorrow's leaders but today's social problems must be handled by the mature generation. However the students comprise a group which is ahead of the average level of the people, and also they are already adults.

If we review the role played by the students just in the past few years, we quickly see that the perception that the students are children is inaccurate. Organized movement of the masses among workers, farmers, and lower-class city dwellers has long been blocked by politically underdeveloped states. In such countries, therefore, the student movement has no choice but take on even more importance. Even when the masses are dissatisfied and angry, even when they want to resist, opportunities to do so are virtually nil under oppressive regimes. In a situation where the masses say "Well, let's put up with this much" and the students react with "It's wrong, so let's fix it," then the students' position is closer to the real intent of the masses than what they themselves outwardly display at the moment.

[Chang Myong-su] While you were in prison, activist students changed the direction of their struggle from "North South student talks" to "demands for the arrest of Chon and Yi." According to rumor, this change was the result of your "behind-the-scenes wire-pulling." Is that correct?

[Chang Ki-pyo] I was in prison for two years and seven months. I simply had no means available to me in prison by which I could have exerted influence on the students. My own views accorded with those of the students, that we must veer over to demands for the "arrest of Chon and Yi." But while I was in prison the situation was such that it was impossible for me even to state such things much less influence the students in that direction. Please discard any thoughts you may have about my being a "behind-the-scenes wire-puller."

[Chang Myong-su] Where does Chonminnyon ideology fall on the right-left scale, or the conservative-liberal scale?

[Chang Ki-pyo] I can't accept that kind of question because ideological dispute lurks in such comparisons. The question is not whether we are left or right, conservative or liberal. The question is whether we are dictatorship or democracy. Ideology developed over time, so it is wrong to try to apply the fixed ideology of a bygone era to our modern society. The appropriate new ideology for us today is that we must develop and establish a doctrine of self-reliance. At a time when the walls of

capitalism and socialism are being torn down around the world, we would be out of step with the times if we dangled from outdated ideology.

Today's conservative and liberal logic is the same. Neither conservative nor liberal political ideas maintain an existence distinct from each other. It is more that conservatives "preserve" and liberals "remedy." The confrontation today, then, is not between conservative and liberal but between democratization and opposition to democratization.

#### The Masses' Awareness Is Mature

[Chang Myong-su] Some are denying that Chonminnyon will "develop into a political party." Does the denial mean to suggest that a political party will not emerge until "the awakening of the masses matures to the point where they can win an election victory?" How much time do you think will be necessary for that to happen?

[Chang Ki-pyo] The speculation about whether Chonminnyon is a political organization or an activist group is really quite silly. In point of fact, the task of the masses' movement is to convert the power of the movement into political power, so a political party must be created to accommodate the full flowering of the movement. Although some claim that the masses' political training and self-awareness remain inadequate, the masses can achieve full maturity overnight. I think the masses have already been significantly awakened politically, to the point, in fact, where they can act as the masters of history's advance. At the present moment, however, Chonminnyon is not only not a political party but has no plans to be. We have no such plans because we calculate that we can promote democratization to a full measure just as a social movement.

[Chang Myong-su] What would you like to say to those who are concerned about the confusion to be wrought by a transitional period which continues until the masses reach maturity?

[Chang Ki-pyo] Although it is possible to misjudge the masses, at this stage if they think that enough is enough, then they will put a stop to struggle overnight. If one believes in democracy, then one must have a basic trust in the masses. To say that one is concerned about confusion is to say that one has no faith in the masses. Moreover, worry over confusion amounts to an expression of opposition to democracy.

[Chang Myong-su] What is Chonminnyon's policy toward reunification? And what do you think about participation by Chondaehyop in North Korea's World Youth Festival?

[Chang Ki-pyo] Chondaehyop's participation should be promoted positively because it is extremely important to conduct exchanges in all fields, whether economic, sports, or cultural. We can anticipate that such

exchanges will contribute to the reunification movement. However, political and military talks are the most crucial elements in the reunification issue. We must consider that economic and cultural exchanges which exclude these essential elements will almost surely trigger demands for improvement of the reunification movement itself.

The Chonminnyon will announce a future reunification policy based on the masses' reunification logic. On important issues, such as reunification, I do not think it would be appropriate if I expressed my personal views.

**Electronics Companies To Increase Investments**  
SK0702061889 Seoul YONHAP in English 0523 GMT  
7 Feb 89

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 7 (YONHAP)—South Korea's electric and electronic goods makers plan to increase facility investments 43.8 percent to 3.63 billion U.S. dollars this year, a government report said Tuesday.

The Trade and Industry Ministry report showed the companies will increase investment in research and development 42 percent to 894.85 million dollars.

The report is based on a recent poll of 120 domestic firms whose sales volume surpassed 10 billion won (about 14.70 million dollars) last year or whose investments were thought likely to grow this year.

Samsung, Daewoo, Goldstar, Hyundai and most other big companies said they will concentrate their investments on the production of 1 Mega d RAM (dynamic random access memory) and 2 Mega d RAM chips.

The report said they plan to expand investment in the two types of chips 90 percent to 1.66 billion dollars.

Meanwhile, they have scaled down investments in data equipment and cable, 2.2 percent and 15.5 percent respectively.

The industry plans to import 2.3 billion dollars worth of facility materials, and will send a buying mission to the United States next month to purchase 1 billion dollars worth.

**Burma**

**Saw Maung Receives Thai Red Cross Delegation**  
*BK0402073589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
0630 GMT 4 Feb 89

[Text] General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Burma, received Mr Sombun Phrommet, visiting leader of the Thai Red Cross delegation, governor of Tak Province, and president of the Red Cross Society of Tak Province, at 0830 today at the Dagon Yeiktha of the Ministry of Defense.

Also present at the meeting were Brigadier General Tin U, secretary-2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, and Mr (Chari Chantangchai), deputy leader of the delegation and deputy governor of Tak Province.

**Official on Student Leaders Detained in Thailand**  
*BK0602131489 Hong Kong AFP in English 1300 GMT*  
6 Feb 89

[Excerpts] Rangoon, Feb 6 (AFP)—Three Burmese student leaders detained in Thailand will not be arrested on their return to Burma unless they had criminal records, a spokesman for the military government said Monday [6 February].

Government spokesman Colonel Aung Thein identified the three students, Win Moe, Aung Naing and Ko Ko U, as "top leaders" of the All Burma Students Democratic Front (ABSDF), a pro-democracy group which has links with anti-Rangoon ethnic insurgent groups operating near the Thai-Burmese border.

"Whatever their status at the moment, and regardless of their being top leaders of the ABSDF, we are ready to welcome them back and send them to their respective homes without arrest provided they do not have any previous criminal records," Col. Aung Thein told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. [passage omitted]

(The three students were arrested by Thai police Saturday on a Bangkok-bound bus near the Thai-Burmese border town of Mae Sot in Tak Province some 430 kilometres (265 miles) northwest of Bangkok, Thai police said.

(They were detained as illegal aliens and were being held at Tak airfield in the province before being put on a plane home, the police said. No date has been set for their return flight.)

Col. Aung Thein went on to say that although the repatriation camp at Tak airport was officially closed on January 31, 27 other Burmese camps set up by the military for returning students would remain open.

"We will not arrest any of the students who come back after the expiry date unless they've decided to become insurgents themselves," Col. Aung Thein said. [passage omitted]

(In Bangkok, Prasert Kitsuwanarat, the general-secretary of the Students Federation of Thailand, said Rangoon was practicing a policy of arresting all student leaders in an effort to stop what was left of the pro-democracy movement.

(Mr. Prasert, a 23-year-old medical student, said that the three ABSDF leaders were among pro-democracy students accused of criminal acts.

("If they are sent back publicly it would be a propaganda move on the part of the government," he said.)

**More People Return From Thailand**  
*BK0502142389 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 5 Feb 89

[Excerpts] A total of 23 people, including 15 students, among them 2 sisters, and the 7-member family of a film director, who reported at the Tak reception center in Thailand and at the Burmese Embassy in Bangkok on 31 January arrived back at Rangoon airport at 2100 yesterday on board a military aircraft sent to bring them home. [passage omitted]

The returning students and youths were welcomed back at the airport by Lieutenant Colonel Kett Sein, deputy commander of the Rangoon Military Command; Colonel Aung Thein, director for People's Militia and Public Relations; Col Maung Maung, commander of the 502d Airbase; and Lt Col Than Tun, deputy director of Defense Services Intelligence.

They were handed over to their waiting parents and sent home by car.

**Australian Senator Calls on Elections Commission**  
*BK0402114589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
1330 GMT 3 Jan 89

[Text] Mr Christopher Schacht, senator from Australia, accompanied by Mr Christopher Lamb, Australian ambassador to Burma, and Mr (Philip Stauhoff), first secretary of the Australian Embassy, went to the Office of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections at No 94 Natmauk Road, Bahan Township, Rangoon, at 0930 today to call on U Ba Htay, chairman of the commission, and U Saw Kyar Doe, U San Maung, Saya Chai, and U Kyaw Nyunt—commission members. Also present at the meeting was U Aye Maung, secretary of the commission.

The Australian senator expressed his thanks and pleasure at having the opportunity to meet the chairman and members of the commission, and asked about various stages of the commission's work in connection with the multiparty general elections which are to be held in the Union of Burma.

The chairman and members of the commission replied that work schedules have already been drawn up, and they are working according to these schedules.

The senator said that in his country voting is compulsory, and voters are put on the electoral roll when they reach the age of 18 and if they meet legal requirements. He wanted to know what is planned for Burma and what arrangements have been made.

The chairman and the members replied that all citizens who have reached the age of 18 and meet legal requirements will be put on the voting lists. Voting will be voluntary.

Continuing, the Australian senator said that the ballot box system was once used in his country, but it had both advantages and disadvantages, and so now only the ballot sheet system, which is a better system, is now being used. The people trusted this system and have accepted it. The senator wanted to know what type of system will be used in Burma.

The chairman and the members of the commission replied that they are aware of advantages and disadvantages of the ballot box system since this system has long been in use in Burma, and as many countries nowadays are using the ballot sheet system, special attention is being paid to study whether this system is suitable to Burma or not.

The Australian senator continued that Australia, like Burma, has remote areas, and polling booths and ballot boxes which are made out of strong and secured cardboard are easily sent to such outback sites. He said that he would like to offer not only these materials but also computers and calculating machines as gifts to Burma.

In a frank and friendly manner, the chairman and the members of the commission explained other questions raised by the Australian senator in connection with the holding of multiparty general elections. They thanked the senator for the constructive discussion and his suggestions, and for his kind offer to provide material gifts which can be used in elections, and said that the commission will definitely organize multiparty general elections when they can be held.

The Australian senator then presented books on Australian election law and videotapes on training relating to elections.

**Egyptian Envoy Calls on Elections Commission**  
*BK0702035589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese*  
*1330 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Text] Dr 'Adil al-'Adawi, ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to Burma, has called on U Ba Htay, chairman of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, and U Saw Kyar Doe, U San Maung, Saya Chai, and U Kyaw Nyunt, members of the commission, today at 1400 at the commission's office at No 94 Natmauk Road, Bahan Township, Rangoon.

U Aye Maung, commission secretary, was also present at the meeting.

The Egyptian ambassador said he came to introduce himself and meet the commission chairman and members. He said he was happy to note that the commission is carrying out fairly the tasks which would go down in history.

He said before he came to Burma he saw news about events in Burma on the television almost daily. However, he was happy to find Burma peaceful and tranquil when he arrived here. He said when he was preparing to take up his assignment in Burma his daughter tried to persuade him not to go. He said his daughter arrived in Rangoon recently and said how different it was from her previous perception as she found Rangoon very peaceful and tranquil.

He said he had not called on the commission intending to ask about the date of the election as he considered the matter an internal affair. He said the Burmese people know about their own affairs well and that he had learned that people have trust in the experience and integrity of the commission and that they have hope in their work.

He added that his country and people also love democracy that he said would not come overnight, but would have to be established gradually and he added that Egypt and Burma have enjoyed friendly relations for a long time. He added he would strive to further develop and strengthen the friendly relations.

The commission chairman and members expressed their appreciation for his attitude and explained that their main objective is to hold free and fair democratic multiparty general elections demanded by the people as soon as possible according to the situation. They said some have inquired about the precise date of the general elections. They said the progress in their work could be seen from the deadline set for the last day for registration of political parties and drawing up of the Draft Election Law. They said more progress in their work according to the program for elections would be forthcoming. The commission chairman and members and the Egyptian ambassador cordially exchanged views on the election.

**Executive Changes in Political Parties Announced**  
*BK0602145589 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[“Press Release No 56/89 of the Commission for Holding Democratic Multiparty General Elections, dated 6 February—the 1st day of the waxing moon of Tabodwe, 1350 Burmese era”]

[Text] 1. The following changes to the executive committees of two political parties registered with this commission are hereby made public for the benefit of the people:

2. This commission has put on record the information from the Graduates and Old Students Democratic Association that U Myo Khine Zaw has resigned from the Central Executive Committee.

3. This commission has put on record the notice served by the Progressive New Burma Party that U Soe Thein and U Tun Aung have been added to the list of Central Executive Committee [CEC] members; that CEC member U (Shin Lin) has resigned; and that U Thein Myint U has been appointed to the CEC seat left vacant by U (Shin Lin).

**Cambodia**

**Chea Soth Addresses ICP Anniversary Meeting**  
*BK0402040189 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 3 Feb 89*

[“Excerpts” of speech by Chea Soth, Kampuchean People’s Revolutionary Party Central Committee Political Bureau member and Council of Ministers vice chairman, at 3 February meeting in Phnom Penh to mark the 59th founding anniversary of the Indochinese Communist Party—recorded]

[Text] On 3 February 1930, President Ho Chi Minh, the outstanding combatant of the Indochinese people, founded the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP], the sole, unified and organized party organ, to lead the working class and working people in the three countries in their struggle against the common enemy.

That historic day of 3 February also, for the first time, opened the ties of friendship and special solidarity between the working people of the two nations of Cambodia and Vietnam, the bond of solidarity under the banner of the working-class party of genuine Marxism-Leninism—banner of noble proletarian internationalism—unprecedented in the history of Cambodia.

Since the advent of the ICP leadership, the national-liberation struggle of the three people in Indochinese countries had entered the new era of development. The revolutionary movement of each country had developed continuously, rapidly and won successive victories.

Given the growth of the party organ of each country, and due to the requirements of the revolutionary process, the second ICP Congress in February 1951 decided to establish three parties to lead the revolution in each of the three countries—in Vietnam, the ICP was transformed into the Vietnamese Labor Party which is currently the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV].

On 28 June 1951, the Khmer People’s Revolutionary Party, currently the Kampuchean People’s Revolutionary Party, was born. In Laos, the Lao People’s Revolutionary Party was born on 22 March 1955.

From 3 February 1930, the founding day of the ICP, to 18 February 1979 when the PRK-SRV treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation was signed, a new development has been established because the ties of the special solidarity have become an official rule for the two nations of Cambodia and Vietnam. This victory has frustrated all the perfidious maneuvers of the multicolored reactionaries who attempted to use the Cambodian territory as a springboard to fulfill expansionist and hegemonist schemes in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

This is also a common victory of the three Indochinese people, the socialist theory, and honest people the world over. We are conscious that the victory of the Cambodian revolution over the past 10 years in defending the revolutionary gains and ensuring the revival of our nation is inseparable from the immense and sincere assistance of the fraternal party, government, army, and people of Vietnam. We are greatly elated to notice that over the past 10 years, all the special ties between Cambodia and Vietnam and between Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have flourished ceaselessly in all aspects.

The seven withdrawals of the Vietnamese Volunteer Army from Cambodia, particularly the seventh large-scale withdrawal involving 50,000 men together with their command and advisers, clearly attest to the growing strength of our Cambodian revolution and constitute a step forward in assuming the tasks of national construction and defense in line with the objective requirements of the nation. Recently, our two parties and governments made a joint decision and announced that if a political solution is achieved, all the Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Cambodia not later than September 1989.

The withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia will illustrate the spirit of sincere and unconditional assistance of the Vietnamese party, government, and people given to the Cambodian party, government, and people. This is also a vivid symbol of the consolidation of the Cambodian-Vietnamese friendship, making it firm and ever-lasting. This is a token of the noble spirit of (?proletarian) internationalism and of a relation of special rules and characteristics—a relation which has

become the constant spirit of the Cambodian working people and a relation which is unbreakable by any reactionary, traitorous force.

All of this is the truth that we have drawn from the struggle through the sacrifice of flesh and blood of the patriots and communists of the genuine parties of Cambodia and Vietnam.

Peace is the earnest desire of the Cambodian people. It is within this goal that our party and government have put forth a national reconciliation policy and successive proposals and, with perseverance, have continued to participate in talks with their adversaries with an aim to putting an end, as soon as possible, to the suffering, division, and conflicts in order to mobilize all efforts to build a peaceful, independent, democratic, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia. Nevertheless, we want independence and freedom with the guarantee of the nonreturn of the genocidal danger and of the right to self-determination of the Cambodian people. We categorically oppose all attempts to take advantage of the negotiating table and strongly condemn all schemes to delay the negotiating process.

In celebrating this 59th anniversary of the founding of the ICP and the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Cambodia-Vietnam treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation, we are delighted because the international prestige of Cambodia and Vietnam, as well as that of the three Indochinese countries collectively, is constantly rising. The ties of militant solidarity and the friendly cooperation among the three parties and peoples as well as the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos cooperation with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries have been enhanced and developed most effectively.

[Words indistinct] all these victories, we are more grateful to the great President Ho Chi Minh, the party founder, who blazed the trail for the three nations to achieve the current victories.

In such a situation, the tasks to defend our revolutionary gains and build our Cambodian motherland are the most significant strategic tasks for our people. Therefore, it requires all our Cambodian cadres, party members, combatants, and people to enhance their will to struggle to surmount all obstacles—increasing their sense of responsibility, expanding the right to all-round mastery on the basis of great national union and internal solidarity, enhancing the sense of self-assistance by daring to think, to work, and to take responsibility while consolidating internationalist solidarity—in order to create more common successes for the cause of nation and motherland. More importantly, it is imperative to successfully carry out the following:

1. To continue to expand our position of advantage over the enemy on all battlefields and to further frustrate the enemy's all-round subversive maneuvers in all forms.

2. To continue to build genuine revolutionary forces in all aspects with their capabilities and political qualities firmly and genuinely ensured and to clearly define and always remember that the factor for the final victory of the revolution—that is our genuine revolutionary forces are strong and powerful in all fields—is the most essential factor for ensuring the defense of our revolutionary gains forever and in all circumstances.

3. To continue to vigorously stimulate the ideological work in order to enhance the quality of our joint movement for the revolutionary cause.

4. To rapidly stimulate the implementation of the 1989 socioeconomic tasks in accordance with the impetus of the set plans.

5. To constantly consolidate the Cambodia-Vietnam-Laos special alliance and the ties of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation of the three Indochinese countries with the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries in order to firmly defend our motherland and the revolutionary gains, build our Cambodian motherland, and promote the political and diplomatic struggle for the sake of the people and PRK motherland.

To be able to carry out these five tasks successfully, the most important key factor is for all cadres, party members, and combatants to heighten their will to take responsibility toward the motherland and the people, strive to study hard to increase their abilities in all fields and imbue themselves with revolutionary ethics, and carry out all tasks assigned by the party and people.

We are very optimistic and convinced that thanks to the most noble common lessons of the KPRP, born from the ICP, thanks to the party's strength of unity and solidarity through the harmonious and unwavering ties between the party and the masses, and with the powerful socialist internationalist solidarity, the noble cause of the Cambodian revolution will definitely win permanent victory. [applause]

**Che Sim Receives Former Head of World Vision**  
*BK0702061289 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 4 February at the office of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council, Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the KUFNCD National Council, granted an audience to Mr Stanley Mooneyham, former chairman of the World Vision.

Mr. Stanley Mooneyham highly valued the all-round development made by the PRK in the past 10 years and hailed the Cambodian people's rebirth following 7 January 1979. He stressed that this organization has attentively helped the Cambodian people, such as in building the Central Children's Hospital.

In his reply, Comrade Chea Sim profoundly thanked the World Vision for its assistance, and stressed the good relations between the Cambodian and Italian peoples which have kept growing with each passing day within the cause of building Cambodia toward socialism. The comrade also noted the People's Republic of Kampuchean's national reconciliation policy which is in line with the Cambodian people's desire.

### National Assembly Session Continues

#### Chea Sim Speaks

*BK0702094389 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[“Excerpts” of speech by Chea Sim, member of the Kampuchean People's Republic Party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the National Assembly and of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense National Council, at 6 February opening of the 16th session of the first National Assembly—recorded]

[Text] This year, 1989, together with the 10th anniversary of our People's Republic of Kampuchea, we enter the fourth year of our 1st 5-year socioeconomic restoration and development program in an encouraging situation.

The people throughout the country are very happy because the production of our grain and subsidiary food crops in the 1988-89 dry season is generally promising, similar to that in the 1983-84 dry season.

The industriousness of our cadres, party members, masses, and people is clearly attested to by the all-round emulation movement carried out throughout the country, which has brought about many revolutionary achievements both in the cities and the countryside, making our motherland even more beautiful and bringing greater development to it. Most of the targets in our plans have either been met or nearly so, particularly those regarding the four economic spearheads. The fifth economic component adopted by our National Assembly at its 15th session has drawn and is drawing more active participation from investment sources both inside and outside the country. At the same time, other fields of our social life are also continuing to develop. The development and strengthening of villages and communes throughout the country are proceeding hand in hand with the growth of our true revolutionary forces and with the development in the stance, ideology, and revolutionary view of the people and the masses.

The party, state, front, and mass organizations have been further strengthened and expanded both quantitatively and qualitatively. The comrade Vietnamese experts who were repatriated in 1988 could leave on this basis. Confidence in the party leadership and the revolution has been enhanced. Our masses and people's level of awareness and understanding about their rights to be masters of the society has been broadened thanks to the fact that the masses and people have more effectively exercised their rights appropriately and fulfilled their duties and tasks in contribution to the cause of national construction and defense, particularly in national defense.

By effectively applying the combined measures and combined forces and successfully linking the border battlefields with those inside the country and the front and rear policies, our Armed Forces and our masses and people have effectively assumed the responsibility in place of the Vietnamese army volunteers for the tasks of defending national integrity, the border, their peaceful life, and social order by themselves.

Although the Vietnamese Army volunteers were withdrawn seven times now, involving three-fourths of their men, the military situation throughout the country remains firm and unchanged. This clearly attests to the abilities and capabilities of our Armed Forces of all categories, with the masses and people as the firm, strong, and inexhaustible prop. More importantly, our villages and communes have continued to serve as closely-knit nets to bar and smash the enemy very effectively. Due to this, the scale and efficiency of the enemy's activities have dwindled remarkably, and the enemy is suffering internal rifts. Its maneuvers to sabotage the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of our 7 January national day have failed totally, and schemes to topple the PRK through military means will never be successful. Moreover, all the attempts to use the negotiating table as a means to sabotage the PRK have also met with bitter defeats.

The firm and developing situation inside the country and our correct stance have enhanced the prestige of the PRK in the international arena. Particularly, our goodwill announcement in ending the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer army in Cambodia by September 1989—in the event that an appropriate and fair political solution is reached—has caused and is causing significant changes in the region, particularly in the relations between Indochina and the ASEAN, including that between Indochina and Thailand and between Vietnam and China. It has become a significant incentive, stimulating the countries and parties concerned to enhance their activities toward reaching a compromising formula genuinely favorable to building Cambodia as a peaceful, independent, sovereign, neutral, and nonaligned country; thus contributing to turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability, and cooperation.

This is a new tendency in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem at the beginning of 1989, in which the PRK and SRV are an active driving force, while our PRK continues to be the indispensable core force, in all situations and circumstances, in checking the return of the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Particularly, Comrade Hun Sen's recent fruitful visit to the Kingdom of Thailand has opened a new, significant prospect for mutual understanding, trust, and good-neighborly coexistence, and become a prelude paving the way toward establishing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two states and peoples of Cambodia and Thailand.

We have achieved this significant success in the diplomatic field because the national reconciliation policy put forth by our party and state is in accord with the contemporary trend [passage indistinct]. The trend of turning from confrontation to *detente* and dialogue in order to end conflicts through peaceful means has developed and is developing actively toward building a world free from conflicts and full of peace, stability, and cooperation. [applause]

In this connection, the party, state, National Assembly, and entire people of Cambodia together with the peace- and justice-loving progressive people the world over warmly welcome and support the seven-point Krasnoyarsk statement on the Asia-Pacific and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev's statement at the 43d UN General Assembly, as well as the Soviet Union's concrete measures in strengthening *detente* with the United States and its (?steps) toward normalizing Chinese-Soviet relations. We also welcome the goodwill and constructive proposals of the fraternal socialist countries and the peace- and justice-loving progressive people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America aimed at bringing about regional and global peace, stability, and cooperation. At the same time, we welcome the efforts made by the Government of the Republic of India aimed at building good-neighboringly and friendship with the PRC.

We, the Cambodian people, highly appreciate all these efforts and regard them as a significant contribution to the cause of peace and social progress of all mankind and a new impetus for stimulating talks in (?Asia) and Southeast Asia. We hold that all these activities are beneficial for the efforts to seek a political solution to the Cambodian problem.

We joyously welcome, with profound gratitude, the appropriate contribution and active support for our PRK's just cause given by all friendly and fraternal countries near and far and all the peace- and justice-loving progressive forces throughout the world. At the same time, we are happy to see that the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the PRK and the fraternal and friendly countries have become closer, more effective, and more fruitful, thus deepening our cooperation in all fields and creating new forces for developing our Cambodian economic and social sectors.

In the time between the 15th and 16th National Assembly sessions, the international life has developed rapidly. As is known to all the comrade members of the National Assembly from all localities throughout the country, life in our national society has not remained stagnant. It is undergoing changes and development, as clearly reflected in the recent celebrations of the 10th anniversary of our 7 January national day.

On behalf of the presidium, I now declare the 16th session of the first National Assembly open. [applause]

#### Assembly Resumes 7 February

*BK0702050689 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 7 Feb 89*

[Text] The 7 February morning session of the first National Assembly's 16th session went on busily from 0700 according to the planned agenda. Members of the assembly attentively listened to various reports, such as the report on the financial and state budget situation in the past 10 years and the financial and state budget target for 1989, read by Comrade Chhay Than, finance minister; the report on security and social order in 1988 and the target for 1989, read by Comrade General Sin Song, interior minister; and the report of the Council of State requesting the National Assembly's ratification of the dissolution and creation of ministers' offices, the tourism directorate, nomination and transfer of charges by retiring a number of the Council of Ministers' members, and the draft decision of the National Assembly, read by Comrade Chan Ven, general secretary of the PRK Council of State.

The session adjourned at 1100 and will resume its work at 1400 on the same day.

#### Afternoon Session Held

*BK0702114589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1100 GMT 7 Feb 89*

[Text] The 16th session of the first National Assembly actively resumed its work as scheduled at 1400 in the afternoon of 7 February. National Assembly members listened with great attention and thoroughly examined the report read by Comrade Dit Munti, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, on diplomatic activities during 1988. In particular, the meeting participants heard the report by Comrade Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs of the PRK, dealing with the outcome of his recent visit to the Kingdom of Thailand and with the international situation relating to the Cambodian problem.

The session adjourned at 1700 and will resume tomorrow.

**Heng Samrin Receives Former Premier In Tam**  
*BK0502085589 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 0430 GMT 5 Feb 89*

[Text] On the morning of 4 February, Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, granted an audience at the Chamka Mon State Palace to In Tam [former prime minister under the Lon Nol regime], president of the "Khmer Amatak" Association and an overseas Cambodian compatriot who came to bid farewell to him.

The chairman briefed In Tam about the genocidal tragedy inflicted on the Cambodian people by the Pol Pot regime and the past 10 years' all-around achievements scored by the PRK under the leadership of the KPRP. He added that the multifaceted successes are attributable to the drive of the Cambodian people throughout the country and the materiel and moral support and assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries, as well as progressive countries in the world. He also raised the PRK's good-will national reconciliation policy that is aimed at expediting peace, security, and happiness for the people.

In his reply, In Tam praised the Cambodian revolution's multiform successes that he witnessed during his visits to various localities and cities. He expressed his unreserved support for the PRK and its national reconciliation policy.

**Tie Banh Greets SRV Army Volunteers**  
*BK0502095089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] On the occasion of the traditional Vietnamese new year, Comrade General Tie Banh, PRK defense minister, extended a greetings message to the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army.

The message mainly said:

On the occasion of the fraternal Vietnamese people's traditional national new year, I am very pleased, on behalf of the entire KPRAF, to convey warmest greetings to all the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer army. May the new year bring you the best of health, vigorous strength, cleverness, and new, still greater successes in your sublime internationalist proletarian mission for the Cambodian homeland.

The celebration of this national Vietnamese new year is taking place at the time when the VPA and the entire Vietnamese people gained great social development achievements in accordance with the objective of building a new economic structure, and when the KPRAF and the Cambodian people were happily and successfully commemorating the 10th anniversary of the 7 January

PRK national day. All the achieved successes explicitly substantiate the steady and vigorous development of the special friendly alliance of our two peoples—Cambodian and Vietnamese.

Under the KPRP leadership, the Cambodian Army and people always remain faithful to the alliance and, at all times, remember the sublime and valuable benefaction and sacrifice with a high sense of the heroism of the Vietnamese volunteer army's cadres and combatants who have struggled shoulder to shoulder with the Cambodian people to successively defeat all manner of enemies—especially the groups of Pol Pot, Son Sann, and Sihanouk, and dismantle their malicious and destructive maneuvers and activities. The precious sacrifice has reinforced our KPRAF's capability in gradually assuming its revolutionary tasks nowadays.

In the days of the new year, all of you deserve the opportunity to return home and be with your families. Nonetheless, the precious revolutionary internationalist proletarian mission calls on you to keep carrying out your duty of maintaining security for all of us in our land of Angkor.

Availing ourselves of this new year opportunity, we would like, on behalf of the entire KPRAF, to extend our warmest and most cordial greetings to the Vietnamese volunteer army's cadres and combatants who are implementing their internationalist proletarian mission in our homeland and, especially, to those who are receiving treatment in hospitals. May all of you achieve new, greater successes in this new year.

Through you, we would also like to express our profound gratitude and best wishes to your families and the families whose children, spouses, and relatives have sacrificed their lives for the cause of our Cambodian revolution.

May the new year bring all of you the best of health and bring the special Cambodian-Vietnamese relationship eternal firmness.

**Mat Ly Closes Meeting of KFTU Committee**  
*BK0602084089 Phnom Penh Domestic Service*  
*in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Feb 89*

[Text] On the afternoon of 3 February, at the KFTU [Kampuchea Federation of Trade Unions] office, a ceremony was organized to close the second session of the second KFTU committee under the chairmanship of Comrade Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the KFTU, with the participation of comrades members of the KFTU committee, chairmen of municipal and provincial trade union committees, and the vocational administration board.

For 2 days the meeting participants listened to reports summing up the 1988 trade union activities and setting targets for 1989, and took part in lively debate to set up the working procedures of the second KFTU committee. Closing the meeting, Comrade Mat Ly highly appreciated the results achieved at the meeting. [passage omitted]

**Men Sam-an Attends Svay Rieng Party Meeting**  
*BK0602071989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 6 Fe. '89*

[Excerpt] On 1 February, at the festival hall of Svay Rieng Province, a meeting was held to review the results of the task to organize and build the party in 1988 with the participation of Comrade Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Committee's Organization Commission.

The meeting listened to a report read by (Prum Rina), vice chairman of the Svay Rieng Province's Organization Commission, pointing out that in the past year, party organizational committees, state authorities, and mass organizations in districts and the provincial seat have made further progress in organizing work procedures.

Closing the meeting, Comrade Men Sam-an highly appreciated the leadership and participation of cadres, party members, and core groups in building and strengthening localities. [passage omitted]

**Newspaper Commentary Views 'Political Future'**  
*BK0502030089 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English  
5 Feb 89 p 6*

[Article by Alan Dawson: "Seeing the Light in Kampuchea"]

[Text] Peace, or a reasonable facsimile in the form of a ceasefire, now is certain to break out in Kampuchea before the 9th annual Vietnamese troop withdrawal from that country in the middle of next year.

Diplomats are slowly hurrying to wrap up the details. Officials of a dozen countries and a dozen factions are hastily putting toward an agreement that will satisfy everyone, even if it pleases no one.

Probably this year, certainly by next, much of the world will stop wringing its hands over "the Kampuchea problem," and begin clapping them. Newspaper headlines will proclaim the end of southeast Asia's most tragic 20th century war.

Those most closely concerned are the four political factions, which among them claim to represent all Kampuchean citizens. In past centuries, they would fight until victory for one and the death of the other three. In today's tiny, interrelated world, they will agree under duress to stop the shooting.

A treaty to end the 10-year war that began when the Vietnamese captured Phnom Penh on January 7, 1979, comes because most want one.

The drain on Vietnam has caused rising discontent in a nation promised prosperity after its own communist victory in 1975. Thailand is tired of its status as a front-line state, and in a position to destroy the Vietnam-Thailand border which Hanoi established temporarily.

Moscow's Mikhail Gorbachev, having declared victory and ending direct involvement in Afghanistan, is taking credit for doing the same for Vietnam in Kampuchea. China sees more advantage in rapprochement with Gorbachev than uncompromising support for the Khmer Rouge. Indeed, a prime reason that peace now threatens Kampuchea is that the time has arrived for a Sino-Soviet summit.

For players further removed from the battlefield, there also are compelling if slightly different reasons to demand the end of this war. The United States and Europe truly feel compassion for the ill-used Khmer nation, and also for Vietnam. Hanoi's occupation of Kampuchea is the unique bar to trade, aid and normal diplomatic relations with the Vietnamese regime.

The ASEAN countries, not the least of them Thailand, foresee a time of relative normality in Indochina. Many believe they may be able to use Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea as a base for expanding business and labour-intensive industry. No country—and particularly no merchant—wants to be left at the gate in that race.

For the affected people, the Khmers, the reasons for peace are obvious. There has simply been too much war and bloodshed since it all began in 1970 with the overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Leaders of each of the four political factions clearly believes in—or at least is resigned to—the idea of a ceasefire in the war that no one is winning. Just as clearly none of these leaders believes the conflict is over, even in the unlikely event that battlefields go quiet and duels are performed with microphones across a table.

Particularly confident are the communists. The Heng Samrin regime, once Khmer Rouge and now proclaiming fidelity to Hanoi and Moscow, states that it will survive intact as the government of the future.

The Khmer Rouge, which has only reluctantly accepted negotiations as a tactical means to its strategic ends of total victory, also is confident.

Kampuchean and interested foreign analysts are unanimous that if the peace fails in the immediate future, the finger of blame will point directly at the successors to Pol Pot as the culprits. As early as six years ago, the Khmer Rouge was stockpiling weapons and ammunition inside Kampuchea in a specific campaign to continue civil war if necessary to regain power in Phnom Penh.

There will be lots of time for such finger-pointing in the future. For now, however, the initial form of the end of the current Kampuchean war is clear, even if a lengthy list of details remains to be defined.

Just as clear are the loopholes, weak points, arguments and unpleasant disagreements to come. These will threaten peace, and mar the ceasefire at regular intervals.

These squabbles may prevail into yet another Kampuchean war. But they will do so only if one party feels it is strong enough to win such a war. It is unlikely to find much outside help for its effort. This, at the least, is a major achievement of the peace treaty that is about to end the 10-year war.

The outlines of this treaty now are coherent. Over coming months, its articles will be written, rewritten, scrapped, revived, reviewed, debated, rejected. But in the end, the treaty will look like this.

The first and most important point: uniformed Vietnamese forces will go home. The danger here is a direct, pre-agreement threat to return in force if "anyone"—that is, the Khmer Rouge—succeeds in menacing survival of the coming coalition to the point of installing a pro-Peking, anti-Hanoi regime.

That threat must be read today as at least as hollow as the threat by a Watergate-weakened president Nixon to send in the B-52s, if Hanoi ever besieged Saigon. Vietnam, which has barely survived its first 20th century invasion of Kampuchea, would feel enormous world wrath if it repeats.

There also will be charges, from the first day, that "stay-behind" troops have hidden their weapons and merged into the population. Vietnam has done this before, of course, and suspicious minds will assume they have done it again, even without courtroom-type proof.

The treaty—or convention or accord or whatever the diplomats decide to call it—will set up a coalition in Phnom Penh. Each of the four Khmer factions will be represented, and the representation will be called equal.

They will not, in fact, be equal, of course. The Heng Samrin regime claims it already has 20,000 communist party members scattered throughout the country. The Khmer Rouge has an army capable of conquering any other faction, and probably all of them combined.

On the other hand, no one from any faction can claim a fraction of the popularity of Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

For this reason, the treaty will name Sihanouk, directly or indirectly, as chief of state of the coalition-run nation.

It is a familiar role for Samdech, as he is known to all Khmers. He was Kampuchean head of state for years between French withdrawal and his 1970 overthrow. No Khmer can draw a crowd—or play one—like the Prince.

He has a full range of foes within Kampuchea who hope they can prevent Sihanouk from being a real chief of state, as opposed to a figurehead. Many are formidable. He will be hard-pressed to exercise his powers. But he has been similarly hard-pressed in the past. He has only one loss against many victories but his 1970 overthrow was a lulu. It left the country in ruins and millions dead.

As of now, it appears clear that the treaty to be signed late this year or early next will be vague on Kampuchea's political future.

All interested parties will explain this away. The future of the nation, they will say, has to be in the hands of the Kampucheans. The outsiders who will help, threaten, cajole and plead until a treaty is signed will back off any decision of the internal political future of the nation.

Thus, the treaty will call for elections.

There are, realistically, two chances that elections will be held in which all Kampucheans will be able to choose among the four factions to rule their nation. These chances are slim and fat.

Instead, the treaty will likely mandate installation of a four-party coalition, and instruct it to try to agree on elections. Since the coalition is unlikely ever to reach such agreement, the four factions will govern or misgovern the nation. Each will have the aim of weakening, out-maneuvering or eliminating one or more of the others as time goes by.

Foreigners will enter Kampuchea under the peace treaty with instructions to see that all parties live up to it.

Whatever its name—and it will *not* be called, nor will it be an "international peace-keeping force"—this multi-nation group will have little power and no military authority. It probably, however, will have arms along with authorisation to use them only in self-defence.

The instruction will come under intense criticism the first time a foreigner fires his gun. Likewise, as it did in Vietnam, that instruction likely will result in the death of one or more of the foreigners.

Since each of the factions is clearly aligned with a certain political system, the foreign monitors will politically support the group with which they most identify.

This group will evolve into the weakest part of the treaty of all. If nothing else, Indochinese history is on the side of this statement.

"Indochina has already seen this solution, and now we're going to see it again," said a senior adviser to Prince Sihanouk. "We had it in Vietnam in 1954 and again in 1973. We had it in Laos in 1962 and 1974. Now we're going to get it in Kampuchea, and no one can see an alternative."

What he meant, of course, is that in Laos and Vietnam, so-called international control and supervisory commissions supervised little and controlled nothing. Few expect better achievements for such a body in Kampuchea.

For a while, Prince Sihanouk among others was adamant that foreigners ready to do combat in defence of peace be assigned to police his country. The two communist factions—Heng Samrin and the Khmer Rouge—agreed to oppose this and killed the idea.

At least as important to Kampuchea's future as the treaty's main points will be omissions from the document.

The most important omission will be the Vietnamese settlers, who number somewhere between 60,000 (Hun Sen's claim since 1982) to a million, the unofficial census of the Khmer Rouge.

These men and women, however, will have a major influence on Kampuchea's future.

Many Khmers believe that the settlers are far more important than the Vietnamese army in an alleged attempt to colonise their country. Until the Hanoi invasion, all Kampuchea school children learned that Vietnam seized half the nation in the 17th century by moving in huge numbers of its citizens.

None of the three resistance factions supports Vietnamese settlement. The Heng Samrin regime has been extremely defensive about it, because it is a sore point with a majority of the Khmer population.

After the treaty, we will be hearing charges that these settlers are Hanoi's fifth column in Kampuchea. We will hear that among them are soldiers, administrators and merchants who take their orders directly from Hanoi.

In its lengthy history, Vietnam has on several occasions moved its troops to foreign territory to "protect" its citizens, picking up territory as it went. Many Khmers feel Hanoi is planning exactly such action again in the future.

That is supposition, but the fact is that few Kampucheans are happy about any settlers from Vietnam on their national territory.

The political alignments of the Kampuchean factions also will escape definition in the treaty. That could be fatal.

Many observers, Kampuchean and foreigner alike, note that the Khmer Rouge and the Heng Samrin communists share far more than many outsiders could believe.

Up to 80 per cent of the officials of the present Phnom Penh regime rose through the ranks of the Khmer Rouge. They studied their primers on communism at Pol Pot's knee, so to speak.

Hun Sen, often characterised as a pro-Vietnam leader, personally led the single greatest cross-border village massacre of Vietnamese civilians during the Pol Pot days. Hanoi Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach once remarked it now would be "impolite" to mention this to Hun Sen's face, and therefore the question lingers:

Given a chance, could the current-day Khmer Rouge and the "former" Khmer Rouge now running Kampuchea unite once again in the foreseeable future? Could they agree to start their country again at "Year Zero?"

This begging question is the more important as it becomes more clear that the Khmer Rouge are unchanged in the vision for their country.

The Khmer Rouge remains brutal, racist and secretive. They are also more than a little proud of their actions of the past 15 years or so. They are unapologetic for their experiments in instant Maoism and remarkably undefensive about their killing fields.

Khieu Samphan, for example, is frequently called a "moderate" among the Khmer Rouge. In mid-December, he was asked at a Paris news conference if it were true his army had "forced women with guns at their heads to carry munitions across minefields" during a military offensive that began last September.

His answer: "How many French people, young and old, volunteered for the sacred defence of their country during its occupation" in World War II? In other words, "Of course we did."

Or, as Prince Sihanouk said in Peking last June: "One has to be either naive or an idiot to believe that the Khmer Rouge of the 1980s can be different from the Khmer Rouge of the 1970s."

Some analysts believe the Khmer Rouge will stall through the troop withdrawal to which Vietnam is committed with or without a treaty. Then, they believe, the Pol Pot followers will unleash civil war aimed at retaking power.

Forestalling this depends on agreement between China and the Soviet Union. Thus far, the Soviets have neither given nor promised any contribution to the peace process aside from their good offices. That may change if Mr Gorbachev is to enter Peking in any triumph.

But agreement will come because there is general agreement that it is time to declare peace. Certainly, Kampuchea is a nation that needs peace. If it doesn't get it, many believe the land of the Khmers will go the way of the koala and the panda.

Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila summed up the general feeling in an end-of-1988 interview. "We have almost reached the end of the tunnel," he said. "We can see the light."

**Justice Minister Explains Legal Code**  
*BK0602075989 Phnom Penh Domestic Service  
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Weekly feature on understanding of laws: Station correspondent's interview with Justice Minister Uk Bunchhoeun "On a Number of Important Aspects of the Legal Code Punishing Those Charged With Embezzlement of State Property"]

[Text] [Question] Dear Justice Minister, please explain a number of points of interest to us as follows:

Here is an example: a provincial trade service set up a committee to purchase beans from the people with individual A as chairman, individual B as vice chairman, and individuals C and D as members. One night the enemy attacked the position housing this committee, sending everybody scrambling for shelters. After the enemy had withdrawn, the committee made a report to the provincial trade service affirming that all the money had been taken by the enemy. According to the investigations conducted by the provincial trade service and the investigative organ, an amount of money was actually saved but was embezzled by the whole committee which agreed to share it among themselves for their own benefit. Then, realizing their mistake, A, B, C, and D returned all the stolen money to the provincial trade service. After A, B, C, and D repaid all the money that they had illegally misappropriated, should these individuals be punished by the legal code? In the case, if the enemy attacks and takes all the money, does the whole committee have to pay? If it does not, why?

[Uk Bunchhoeun] First of all, I would like to answer your question in two parts. The first part deals with the case of embezzlement of state property. The second deals with the case when the enemy really robs the committee of the property in question.

Part 1: As all of us know, the money used by the committee to purchase beans from the people is unquestionably considered as state property. This property is

thus very important, for it constitutes a material foundation for economic construction and a defense force in our new regime. State property is the source of happiness for our people at present and in the future. After examining this question, we can see that the four offenders A, B, C, and D undoubtedly used dishonest tricks when they committed the crime. This crime is an embezzlement of state property that they have the duty to manage. These offenders have the unmistakable intention of stealing state property for their own individual benefit. What they should do as cadres and personnel trusted by the trade service for their integration and skill is to work hard to implement the task of managing and protecting state property with a high sense of patriotism in carefully making use of state property and taking great precaution not to mismanage it.

Article 2 of the law on the protection of state property clearly stipulates that the citizens of the PRK must respect and protect state property. This is a sacred duty and irrefutable right of each citizen. When learning of any waste of or damage to state property, every citizen has the duty and right to criticize or to complain to the competent authorities in order to prevent these acts in time. Reprisals against the critics or complainants are absolutely prohibited.

The offenders who stole the money of the state were cadres and personnel directly responsible for protecting that amount of money of the state. Their offense affected the policy of the party dealing with economic service and management, as well as the law of our state. Individuals A, B, C, and D abetted in presenting a report different from what it was, abusing their positions, prerogatives, and authority to embezzle state property of which, by duty, they were responsible. These offenders must be punished by restriction of Article 5, Clause D, of Decree-Law No 02 dated 15 May, 1980, dealing with embezzlement of state property.

Article 5, Clause D, stipulates: Anyone who breaks the laws in violation of public property, such as stealing, swindling, faking, embezzling, robbing, or plundering, is punishable by a prison term of 6 months to 7 years.

In addition to the legal punishment, A, B, C, and D together must repay back to the provincial trade service the entire sum of money that each of them had illegally misappropriated. This means that not only must these offenders pay back the money they had embezzled, but they must also absolutely be submitted to the strictest corporal punishment.

It is true that in the past, many work units have made erroneous decisions. For example, in cases of either theft or embezzlement of state property, the units merely forced the offenders to pay back the money illegally taken from the state with no further actions. In some cases, these offenders were even allowed to perform duties in the same units whatever the seriousness of the loss of or damage to the state property. Such a decision is

grievously against the law, particularly the law on the protection of state property which has already gone into effect. Article 13 of the law promulgated according to Decree No 10 dated 28 August, 1982, clearly stipulates that anyone who steals state property or commits any other violation of the legal code causing damage to state property must be punished by Article 5 of Decree-Law No 02 dated 15 May, 1980, of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council.

I would like to clarify further that in case of any violation of public property, and with sufficient evidence, the investigative organ must immediately arrest the offender or offenders and immediately compile a file to be forwarded to the prosecutor's office for legal action. Even if the family of the offender promises to pay the money back to the state and asks to bail the offender out of detention, the investigative organ should not agree to let him stay outside the jail, for the offense in violation of state property is an offense that, as stipulated by law, should be most strictly and resolutely punished.

However, also allow me to observe that if individuals A, B, C, and D committed this offense for the first time and recognized their mistake and, when the competent authorities discovered the crime, volunteered to pay for the embezzled state property or to restore the damage caused by them, in the spirit of Article 16 of the law dealing with the protection of state property, these individuals should be given mitigated sentences only. It does not mean that the People's Court should decide that they be exonerated.

Part 2: Article 11 of the law dealing with the protection of state property stipulates that in case of crisis, that is in case of unexpected and unstoppable danger, hazard, or enemy attacks causing loss of or damage to state property, this loss or damage should not be compensated for nor entail disciplinary actions. Therefore, if there were enemy attacks on the purchasing office and the cadres and personnel on the purchasing committee were not in a position to withstand the attack, the above-mentioned Article 11 clearly stipulates that these cadres and personnel must not be submitted to legal code punishment, forced to repay for the damage, or held for disciplinary action. I would like to stress that if A, B, C, and D in the committee controlling the state property in question had learned through the local People's Revolutionary Committee that the enemy planned to attack the position and they had sufficient means to protect and transfer the state money to a safe place but remained indifferent and careless thus enabling the enemy to rob them of all the money, they must be punished with disciplinary action according to the restriction of Article 19 of the law dealing with the protection of state property.

Article 19 stipulates that each economic component, each organization, each unit of the People's Armed Forces, and each enterprise has the right to mete out punishment according to the administrative law and labor law on offenders who violate management orders

or lack responsibility, causing loss of or damage to state property. In the judgment, representatives of the trade union, youth association, or women's association must be allowed to take part in holding discussions and making decisions.

**19,300 Tons of Paddy Said Sold to State**  
*BK0602061189 Phnom Penh SPK in English  
0413 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK Feb 6—According to the Ministry of Trade, peasants in eight provinces in the country had, by early January, sold 19,300 [metric] tons of paddy to the state, chalking up an increase of 1,200 tons as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Those provinces are Svay Rieng, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey, Prey Veng, Kompong Cham, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Thom and Kandal. Peasants in Svay Rieng have sold the largest amount of rice with 7,800 tons. Followers were those in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and Prey Veng with 3,850 tons and 3,000 tons respectively.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province plans to buy 40,000 tons. In return, the state has provided the peasant with fabric, kerosene, blankets, mosquito netting and other household utensils.

**CGDK Ministers Issue 'Press Communique'**  
*BK0702002289 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian  
2315 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[“Press Communique of the Meeting of Ministerial Members of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's Coordinating Committee for National Defense”—Dated 6 February; read by announcer]

[Text] On 6 February 1989, His Excellency Son Sen, Prince Norodom Chakrapong, and His Excellency Im Chhuget, ministerial members of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea's [CGDK] Coordinating Committee for National Defense, met in a cordial and warm atmosphere to review the situation of the three nationalist forces' struggle and that of the Cambodian people against the Vietnamese aggressors, in particular to review the situation on the Cambodian battlefield. The meeting:

1. Renews full support for the decision of the cabinet which stressed the vital importance of close and all-round cooperation, military, political, and diplomatic, among the CGDK's three forces.
2. Recalls that the ANS [Sihanoukist National Army], the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPLNF] forces, and the Democratic Kampuchea [DK] National Army fully support the five-point peace plan of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

3. Notes that the military cooperation in the past among the three parties' forces has been further improved on many battlefields in accordance with past decisions of the CGDK cabinet.
4. Adopts a number of other measures to further improve this cooperation in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors this dry season both on battlefields deep inside the country and in western Cambodia.
5. Appeals to the three parties' forces of the CGDK and the entire Cambodian people to intensify activities against the Vietnamese aggressors to actively contribute to solving the Cambodian problem politically based on the 5-point peace plan of Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, leader of the Cambodian nation.

[Dated] 6 February 1989.

[Signed] Son Sen,  
Norodom Chakrapong,  
Im Chhuet

**SRV Urged To Accept Peacekeeping Force**

*BK0402095089 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer  
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 3 Feb 89*

[Political commentary: "The Question of Security for the Cambodian People"]

[Text] When Vietnam announced it would withdraw its troops from Cambodia, the concern of how to protect the Cambodian people from being afflicted with a calamity like the current one was evident. As a result, an appropriate idea was brought to light—favoring a neutral force capable of protecting the Cambodian people and preventing an eventual reoccupation of Cambodia, under any pretext, by Vietnam or a power seizure with military forces by any Cambodian parties. What is the relevant nature of this force?

The leaders of the national resistance forces—Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia; and His Excellency Son Sann, president of the KPNLF—together with numerous countries such as the ASEAN states, the United States, and the PRC, have proposed the stationing of an international peacekeeping force in Cambodia. Conversely, Vietnam and its puppet regime have categorically rejected the proposal. Both puppet Hun Sen and his master have argued that the presence of an international peacekeeping force will only create turmoil and that a national peacekeeping force is best.

We do not oppose this nationalist idea calling for a national security force, but we think that this option could only be realized when the homeland is freed from the foreign devil's clasp, or at least when the four Cambodian parties share one hundred percent mutual confidence. This suggestion will simply protract the Cambodian people's suffering and bring on Vietnam's new invasion with another pretext of rescuing the Cambodian people as it has done previously.

In fact, the concerns of Vietnam and its puppet will be relieved through the stationing of an international peacekeeping force in Cambodia, as various countries backing the resistance forces have claimed. So, why are Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime still anxious about the presence of the international force? Their current rejection of the force clearly proves that they are not willing to see peace and security in Cambodia, and Hanoi has not renounced its ambition of invading Cambodia in the future even after it has withdrawn its troops from the country.

We recall that Hun Sen has questioned the importance of the peacekeeping force's presence after a withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia. We wish to explicitly reply that an international peacekeeping force, which is a group of mixed foreign forces with proper and strict regulations, is far different from an occupation army; therefore, there is no reason whatsoever to make a comparison.

Under the current circumstances, we continue to believe that only the international peacekeeping force can ease the situation in Cambodia. The Congolese issue [as heard] certainly cannot be used as an example to hamper the efforts to seek peace and security for the Cambodian people. If Vietnam is really sincere about finding a solution to that Cambodian problem, it must allow the United Nations to dispatch its force to provide security for the Cambodian people against Vietnam itself and the Khmer Rouge.

**SRV Objection to International Control Viewed**

*BK0702035289 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic  
Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Station commentary: "If Vietnam Is Really Sincere in Solving the Cambodian Problem, It Should Not Be Afraid of Effective International Control"]

[Text] Since the end of 1988, the Hanoi Vietnamese have many times babbled about withdrawing their troops from Cambodia this or that month or year and that many divisions or tens of thousands of troops had been withdrawn, and so on. The Cambodian people, who have been suffering from the most savage and barbarous war of aggression of the Hanoi Vietnamese in Cambodia for the past 10 years, do want peace and would be very glad if this issue of Vietnam's aggression against Cambodia is really solved justly and comprehensively in the near future. The multitude of countries which love peace, justice, independence, and freedom oppose the aggression and occupation of Cambodia by the Hanoi Vietnamese troops and appeal for the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces to restore peace, security, independence, and the nonaligned status of Cambodia.

The Cambodian people and the international community are very suspicious of the successive announcements by the Hanoi Vietnamese that tens of thousands of

Vietnamese troops were withdrawn in this or that month because Vietnam continues to link its troop pullout to conditions unacceptable to others. Furthermore, the Hanoi Vietnamese keep expressing concerns following the complete withdrawal of their troops from Cambodia.

Regarding the concerns of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the tripartite Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea, ASEAN, and the international community agree that to ensure genuine and orderly withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, ensure security in the transitional period, and ensure free general elections in Cambodia following Vietnam's withdrawal, it is necessary to have the International Control Commission [ICC] and the international peacekeeping forces in Cambodia. Everyone agrees that with the ICC and the international peacekeeping forces in Cambodia, Vietnam should have nothing else to worry about. In fact, Vietnam ought to be satisfied and happily accept the international control and supervision to ensure the complete, orderly, and safe pullout of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia.

However, it is very strange that Vietnam has rejected and categorically opposed the proposed ICC and the international peacekeeping forces in Cambodia. On Vietnam's erratic and unreasonable objection, the Cambodian people and the international community ask this question: If Vietnam is really sincere in solving the Cambodian problem and if it genuinely wants to pull out its aggressor troops from Cambodia as it has solemnly announced many times to the world, Vietnam should not be afraid of effective international control. If Vietnam continues to oppose effective international control, the Cambodian people and the international community will clearly see that Vietnam's announcements on troop pullout from Cambodia are just deceitful lies aimed at duping the opinion of the Cambodian people and the international community. Because without effective international control, including the ICC and the international peacekeeping forces, Vietnam can hide a lot of troops and war materiel in Cambodia; disguise hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese soldiers as the puppet troops; infiltrate Vietnamese forces in the puppet troops; disguise Vietnamese soldiers as Cambodian civilians holding Cambodian identity cards; and hide these Vietnamese in Cambodian districts and villages throughout the country so that Vietnam can still maintain hundreds of thousands of its forces to continue occupying Cambodia forever.

Therefore, it Vietnam continues to refuse international control and supervision, namely the ICC and the international peacekeeping forces, in Cambodia, no one will believe Vietnam's fake troop withdrawal announcements or the goodwill of the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors to solve the Cambodian problem politically.

**2,000 SRV Troops Said Brought to Kampot**  
*BK0702014889 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Excerpt] According to reports from the Kampot battlefield, on 27 January, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought 2,000 fresh Vietnamese soldiers, dressed as the puppet soldiers, from Kaoh Tral Island by sea to Kep; they were then taken by trucks to Dei Et and Vat Ang in Chhuk District, Kampot Province, where 1,000 soldiers were dropped while the remaining 1,000 were taken to the cement factory in Chakrei Ting commune, Kampot District, Kampot Province. [passage omitted]

**Vietnamese Said To Settle in Kandal, Takeo**  
*BK0702015289 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Excerpt] According to reports from Kandal and Takeo Provinces, in mid-January, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors brought Vietnamese nationals to plunder our people's land and villages in Kandal and Takeo Provinces.

#### I. Kandal Province

##### 1. Kaoh Thom District:

Seven hundred families were brought to Kaoh Tiep market district; 50 families in Prek Sdei; 50 families in Khop village; 400 families in Kaoh Thom district seat; 300 families in Sampan village on the east bank [of the Basak River]; 1,000 families at Prek Ang Chas; 400 families in Chong Khsach village; 60 families in Chheu Khmau village on the east bank [of the Basak River].

##### 2. S'ang District:

Fifty families were brought to Prek Ambel.

#### II Takeo Province

##### 1. Kaoh Andet District:

Eighty families were brought to Mek market.

##### 2. Prey Kabbas District:

One thousand families were brought to Angkor Borei village.

In sum, a total of 4,090 Vietnamese families were brought by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors recently to settle in Cambodia. These Vietnamese nationals have been nationalized as Cambodians and all possess identity cards. [passage omitted]

## Laos

### Guerrillas Downed U.S. Planes With Rifle Fire

*BK0702032389 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[“Feature on LPA [Lao People’s Army] Traditions”: “During the 8 Years of Resistance Against the Destructive Air War of the Enemies, Our Guerrilla Units Actively Contributed To Nobly Score Common Victories for the Country”]

[Text] Over a period of 8 years—from 1964 to 1972—the foreign aggressors launched barbarous and depraved air operations to bomb and strafe the liberated areas of our patriotic forces. Throughout that 8-year period, our Army and people all over the country rose up to fight gallantly against the aggressor air pirates, thus scoring great, brilliant victories unprecedented in the history of our esteemed national liberation struggle. During that period, our Army and people managed to shoot down 2,364 enemy planes—1,069 of them with infantry rifles [as heard]—and captured and killed several hundred of the enemy aggressors’ pilots.

During that period, our guerrilla units in all parts of the country were determined to overcome all difficulties and obstacles to fight and brilliantly fulfill their duties, thus succeeding in the defense of their beloved homeland and maintaining peace and order for the people while foiling the enemy’s scheme to suppress our national liberation movement by intensive air operations. During the 8 years of furious confrontation with the foreign air pirates, our brothers and sisters in the guerrilla units not only held aloft their spirit of militant heroism and harbored hatred against the enemy who intended to destroy their beloved homeland, but also attentively studied politics, diligently underwent military training, and were united so as to effectively carry out their duties. They dared to attack the air pirates and defeat them by their innovativeness and skill. For this reason, during that 8 years of fighting the destructive foreign air war, our guerrilla units in all parts of the country were able to contribute numerous outstanding achievements to the common victories scored by our Army and people.

Many guerrilla units became known for their majestic and gallant achievements. For example, the guerrilla unit of [words indistinct] in Sayaboury Province had the honor to set the precedent for the guerrilla movement which used infantry rifles to shoot down enemy aircraft. Having learned the lesson from a female guerrilla from Hongsa District, guerrilla units in all localities in the country launched a movement to shoot down low-flying enemy planes with infantry rifles.

The most outstanding feat was scored in Xieng Khouang Province when local guerrillas in Ngan District used infantry rifles to shoot down a number of the aggressive air pirates’ planes. In other localities, local guerrillas of (Kham Lao Theung) canton, Xieng Khouang Province,

shot down one enemy plane. Local guerrillas of Sinsai District, Phong Saly Province, tricked some enemy commandos into flying a helicopter to pick them up and subsequently destroyed it. Local guerrillas in Luang Prabang Province also shot down a T-28 plane on the spot. After learning of the routine flight patterns of the enemy planes, local guerrillas in Bolikhamsai Province set up a series of ambushes to shoot some of them down. Outstanding guerrilla units in several other provinces, such as in Taven Oc, Savannakhet, Vientiane, Khammouane, and Oudomsai, and other localities also used infantry rifles to shoot down many enemy planes. In short, every province and locality could down enemy planes. The foreign enemy were duly punished wherever they committed crimes.

For instance, during Kouiat and Lam Son-719 and other battlefronts, since the very day the aggressors began to resort to using their Air Force to bomb and strafe Lao territory, many guerrilla comrades set good examples for the movement to shoot down the enemy planes with infantry rifles. The most extraordinary case was Ms Chao, a guerrilla in Hongsa District of Sayaboury Province who was the first to have used an infantry rifle to down an enemy plane. The others included Comrade Chantho, who used an infantry rifle seized from the enemy to shoot down an (FCH) aircraft with five rounds of ammunition and Comrade Thit Bounlom who downed a helicopter also with an infantry rifle while it was dropping bombs in his locality. The prominent cases and outstanding examples were recorded by female guerrillas such as Mrs Phom, member of guerrilla unit of Kheung District of Xieng Khouang Province, Mrs Phon, member of guerrilla unit of Ngam District, and Mrs Sida, guerrilla unit member of Xieng Khouang Province. Moreover, fraternal members of a guerrilla unit in Taven Oc Province, namely Mrs Bia, Mrs Min, Mrs Peun, Mrs So, Mrs Visom, and others also used infantry rifles to shoot down enemy planes.

To help their children destroy the enemy planes and capture pilots, several old people also volunteered to be guerrillas and managed to shoot down several enemy planes and capture enemy pilots. For example father [name indistinct] of Hin Dam canton, Pun District, Sam Neua Province, and father Khamkhan and father Phun of Khammouane Province managed to capture some downed pilots. Especially father Khamdi of Ban Ngieu village, Xieng Khouang Province, shot down an F-104 of the U.S. air pirates with a small rifle, using only four rounds of ammunition. These fathers and uncles have set several outstanding examples.

The great and majestic victories of our Army and people in countering the destructive air war have clearly reflected the spirit of militant heroism and, in particular, the significant role of the guerrilla warfare network during the struggle for national liberation against the imperialists. These victories constituted the most important strategic contribution to the defeat of the enemy’s destructive air war and aggression and clearly proved that special characteristics of our country are vast area,

lower population, and mountainous terrain. Therefore, the guerrilla warfare played an important role, that of shooting down the enemy planes with infantry rifles. The said victories have demonstrated the noble spirit of patriotism and deep-rooted hatred of the enemy of our fraternal guerrilla forces and provided the most important conditions which led us to the brilliant success. At the same time, the prestige and honor of the enemy air forces were crushed to the ground in the most disgusting manner. The so-called superiority of their air might was heavily destroyed.

Our Army and people wholeheartedly praise the majestic and great achievements and victories in countering the enemy's destructive air war made by our guerrilla units together with the Army and people in all parts of the country. The merits and excellent heroic deeds registered by the female guerrillas will never be forgotten. The nation and people will remember the good deeds of our guerrilla units forever.

**Thai Border Committee Delegation Arrives**  
*BK0702052689 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*0500 GMT 7 Feb 89*

[Text] A delegation of the Thai-Lao joint border committee headed by Praphat Limpaphan, deputy minister for foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand and chairman of the committee, arrived in Vientiane this morning at the invitation of the Lao-Thai joint border committee for consultations on implementing the content of the memorandum signed by the two sides in Bangkok on 26 December 1988. The two sides will discuss the establishment and structure of the technical committee for the inspection of the border area, the date and time of the meeting of this committee, and work to be carried out in the area bordering Laos' Boten District in Sayaboury Province and Thailand's Chat Trakan District in Phitsanulok Province.

Welcoming the Thai delegation at Wattai Airport were Souban Saliththilat, deputy minister for foreign affairs and chairman of the Lao-Thai joint border committee, his delegation, and officials concerned.

Niran Phanuphong, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, was also on hand.

**Party Greets CPV Founding Anniversary**  
*BK0602034589 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao*  
*0000 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Text] On the occasion of the 59th founding anniversary of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam], the LPRP [Lao People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee, the communists, and the multiethnic people of Laos would like to convey warm solidarity and best wishes to the CPV Central Committee and all fraternal Vietnamese people.

Over the past 59 years, under the leadership of the honorable and majestic CPV with President Ho Chi Minh as founder, the fraternal Vietnamese people, with patriotic tradition, heroically and indomitably carried out struggle, thereby gaining the national independence, completely reunifying the nation, and leading the country to march toward socialism. Overcoming various trials, the Vietnamese people have firmly developed and strengthened with each passing day the cause of defending the country and building socialism in the heroic land of Vietnam, thus raising the roles and prestige of the Vietnamese party and state to an ever higher level in the international arena.

We highly appraise those achievements of the Vietnamese people and regard them as our own. The achievements constituted a favorable condition for us in carrying out our national liberation cause. They encouraged the Lao people to march forward to achieve great victory, as is seen through the establishment of the LPDR [Lao People's Democratic Republic] in 1975. We would like to express profound gratitude to the party, state, and fraternal people of Vietnam for rendering precious assistance to the Lao revolutionary cause in the past struggle against the colonialists and imperialists as well as the socialist construction in Laos at present.

The Sixth CPV Congress marked a significant milestone of the socialist construction in the SRV. It was the beginning of the line of effecting new changes in all spheres of social life. Following the implementation of resolutions of the sixth party congress, the Vietnamese people have explicitly scored achievements in reforming the economy and social life, thus bringing about the confidence in the future of the Vietnamese nation.

We hail the initial achievements scored by the party, state, and fraternal people of Vietnam. We are convinced that the party's line will be effectively translated into reality. We have highly appreciated the foreign policy and its implementation by the Vietnamese party and state, in particular the creative views on the settlement of the Cambodian problem, which is considered the crucial issue in the region. By pursuing this foreign policy, the Vietnamese party and state have significantly contributed to enhancing the strength of the international communist-worker movement and the socialist community, as well as peace and social progress in the region and the rest of the world.

On this glorious occasion, we once again wish the CPV and the fraternal Vietnamese people new, still greater achievements in implementing the resolutions of the sixth party congress and in reforming the social life in order to lead the Vietnamese nation to continually march forward. May the special relations, great solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two parties, two states, and two peoples be everlasting!

**Phoun Sipaseut To Attend Hirohito Funeral**  
*BK0702094489 Vientiane KPL in English*  
*0907 GMT 7 Feb 89*

[Text] Vientiane, February 7, (OANA-KPL)—The Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the Lao PDR issued here on February 6, 1989 a press release on the participation of the Lao delegation in the official funeral of the Emperor Hirohito of Japan.

According to the release, Phoun Sipaseut, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of foreign affairs of the Lao PDR as the special envoy of the acting president of the Republic and of the Lao Government will soon head a Lao delegation to Japan to attend the funeral of the Emperor Hirohito of Japan due to be held on February 24, 1989.

During his stay in Japan, the Lao foreign minister will meet with high-ranking officials in the Japanese Government to discuss the promotion of friendship relations and cooperation between Laos and Japan in the interests of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in the region and the world.

**Lao Peace Committee Supports Palestinian State**  
*BK0502101189 Vientiane KPL in English*  
*0904 GMT 5 Feb 89*

[Text] Vientiane, February 5 (KPL)—The Lao Committee for Peace, Solidarity and Friendship With Other Nations issued here recently a statement to support the Palestinian people in the struggle for their right to self-determination and the setting up of an independent Palestinian state.

Having strongly condemned acts of oppression of Israel against the Palestinian people in the occupied areas, the statement goes on to say:

"The Lao Committee demands the Israeli Administration to put an end to its brutal policy of oppression against the Palestinian people, to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories occupied since 1967 and to solve the Middle East problems by means of peace."

The statement considered the Resolutions Nos. 242 and 338 of the U.N. Security Council as the basis for the complete settlement of the Palestinian as well as the Middle East problems.

The Lao Committee wholeheartedly supports the three-point peace initiative put forward by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO's president, at the 43d session of the General Assembly of the U.N. on December 13 last year in Geneva, describing it a suitable way leading to durable peace in the Middle East region, concluded the statement.

**Philippines**

**Bill Requires Bases To Use Own Power Supply**  
*HK0702034789 Manila BUSINESS WORLD*  
*in English 7 Feb 89 p 10*

[By reporter Benjamin B. Cruz]

[Text] A bill requiring U.S. bases and all other foreign military installations to use their own power-generating facilities is being pushed in the House of Representatives, BUSINESS WORLD learned yesterday.

The House committee on energy has already approved House Bill No 13041 preventing the National Power Corp [NPC] from selling electric power to all foreign military installations within 12 months after the approval of the bill. It is now ready for approval by the entire House.

Rep Herminio Aquino of Tarlac, committee chairman and principal author of the bill, said with the potential power shortage due to the economic boomlet, "priority must be given to Filipinos and Filipino-owned corporations."

"Supplying power to U.S. and other military bases deprives other customers, including commercial and industrial establishments, of the same amount of power capacity," he said in the bill.

**Single Largest**

Next to the Manila Electric Co, the power needs of foreign installations represent the single largest bloc of demand in the Luzon grid, with a combined peak load of about 75 megawatts and an energy consumption of 400 million kilowatt per hour.

Rep Aquino said the "critical" power situation in Luzon points to the high probability of shortages over the next two to three years, "making shortages inevitable in case of unscheduled shutdowns."

It was provided in the bill, however, that in case of "emergency or calamity," the President may be empowered to authorize the sale of power to the foreign military installations.

NPC president Ernesto Aboitiz had assured the Aquino committee that when such an emergency occurs, it is already provided in the power agreement with U.S. bases that energy supply of all foreign installations would be the first to be cut off. Hence, there would be no need for such a measure.

However, BUSINESS WORLD sources said Rep Aquino wanted to make sure by making it binding through the enactment of a law.

**Marcos Loyalists Rally at U.S. Embassy**  
*HK0702085589 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company*  
*DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 7 Feb 89*

[Text] From Mobile Unit 18, here is the report by Jennifer Postigo:

[Begin recording] Mobile Unit No 18 continues to monitor two separate rallies going on in Manila right now.

The first rally, which started at around 0500 GMT, is staged by Marcos loyalists in front of the U.S. Embassy. The demonstrators are demanding that the U.S. Government allow the Marcos family to return to the Philippines, and are pressing for justice for the Marcoses.

Meanwhile, a bigger rally composed of various labor groups including KMU [Kilusang Mayo Uno—1 May Movement], LACC [Labor Advisory and Consultative Council], and other allied groups is going on in front of the Executive House on Bonifacio Drive.

The rally, which started at 0600 GMT was called to protest Senate Bill 530, authored by Senator Ernesto Herrera. The bill, already passed by the Upper House and endorsed for Aquino's approval, is described by workers as an anti-workers' bill. [end recording]

**Enrile Questions President Aquino's Health**  
*HK0702084789 Manila THE MANILA TIMES*  
*in English 7 Feb 89 p 1*

[By Tess Bedico]

[Text] Opposition Sen Juan Ponce Enrile sought yesterday a full public disclosure of the state of President Aquino's health.

Enrile said the President's sickness, which was one of the reasons why she refused to talk to Vice-President Salvador H. Laurel, could not just be a mere infection.

Claiming he was able to talk with some doctors, Enrile said the President could be suffering from "transient [as published] cerebral ischemic [as published] attack" or "deficiency of blood in the brain."

He said this could be the reason why the President always felt dizzy.

Under the Constitution, Enrile said, "it was only proper that the public be informed of the President's actual health condition." He proposed the creation of a medical group to study the state of the President's health.

Enrile also suggests that Mrs Aquino should undergo a Magnetic Resonance Imaging or Digital Subtraction and "Angiography" or Doppler scan of the "carotids [as published]" to be able to identify her real sickness.

He said it was explained to him that these processes would determine the narrowing of the artery or deficiency of blood flowing in her brain.

Expert neurologists should examine the President and her medical bulletin should be publicized, Enrile added.

**PCGG Chairman Talking to Marcos Lawyers in U.S.**  
*HK0702030389 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Text] President Aquino confirmed reports that Chairman Mateo Caparas of the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] is in the United States to talk with lawyers of former President Marcos about a possible settlement. Mrs Aquino said Caparas was entrusted by her to first verify the reported offer of Marcos to compromise. The president said her conditions for a possible compromise are that the offer should be made by Marcos himself and it should be made in good faith. Palace officials reported on Sunday that the Aquino government is set to negotiate directly with former President Marcos through his lawyers. The presence of Caparas in the U.S. was detected by U.S. Customs authorities who, in turn, alerted the U.S. Justice Department. Caparas reportedly told U.S. officials he has full authority from the office of the president to negotiate with Marcos' lawyers.

In a related report, no amount of negotiations with respect to Marcos' return can be achieved unless the U.S. authorities are willing to allow Ferdinand and Imelda Marcos to come home, either before death or after death, because they have jurisdiction over their persons. These were the words of Justice Secretary Sedfrey Ordóñez when asked about the possibility of the return of ailing former President Marcos. Ordóñez said that the issue of Marcos' return was something to be determined by U.S. courts. He said that when Marcos filed a petition asking the American courts to defer his arraignment, Marcos recognized the authority of the American courts. The justice secretary said that the Philippine Government will react to Marcos' request for him to come home only after the American courts allow Marcos to travel outside the United States. Ordóñez disclosed that PCGG Chairman Caparas is the only person authorized by the Philippine Government to look into the matter of Marcos' return.

**Ramos Views Security in Case of Marcos Return**  
*HK0702090989 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company*  
*DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 7 Feb 89*

[Text] The views of all sectors regarding the return of former President Marcos to the Philippines should be taken into serious consideration. This was the statement of Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos when asked for his opinion on the issue and on the administration's move banning Marcos from the country.

In an interview after his speech before officials and members of the Makati Rotary Club at the Manila Peninsula Hotel, Ramos said that the government will take steps to ensure the security and stability of the country. He added that the issue of allowing Marcos to return should be studied carefully and assessed properly so that the gains obtained by the people and government from the February 1986 revolution will not be wasted.

Ramos also said that the greater objective of the government and of the people should be given priority, adding that the interest of the greater majority of our people should be upheld. The government should not sacrifice the nation's hard-earned democracy for the former dictator.

When asked if the return of the former president would be injurious to the country's peace and order situation, Ramos explained: There are many scenarios and combinations of scenarios that we are studying right now. He added: An approach that has worked in the past for the purpose of ensuring the stability in the country is to always study the worst scenario, to try to provide for that, and to try to make sure you have enough when that happens.

Bing Formento reporting for DZRH news from Camp Aguinaldo.

**Marcos Return Depends on U.S. Courts**  
HK0702045589 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 7 Feb 89

[Text] The younger sister of former President Marcos, Mrs Fortuna Barba, is scheduled to leave for Hawaii today. This, after she received permission from the Presidential Commission on Good Government [PCGG] to visit the former president. It has also been reported that the two doctors whom Vice President Laurel asked to go and examine Marcos were warned by Health Secretary Alfredo Bengson not to leave. Mrs Barba was accompanied by Congressman Roque Ablan Jr to the PCGG to request the lifting of the order holding departure imposed against her 2 years ago. She is obliged to return after 30 days.

Meanwhile, Senate President Jovita Salonga strongly criticized President Aquino's critics, including Vice President Salvador Laurel, for exerting pressure on the issue of Marcos' return. Salonga said the decision on Marcos' return does not rest with President Aquino alone but also on the New York federal court, which has charged Marcos with racketeering. He said Marcos also has to face legal suits in Swiss courts. The Senate president said once again that Marcos should ask the Filipino nation for forgiveness and should return his stolen wealth before he can be allowed to return.

**Speaker Says House Opposes Marcos Return**  
HK0702072189 *Manila Radio Veritas* in Tagalog  
0700 GMT 7 Feb 89

[Text] The lower house is unanimous in opposing the return of former President Marcos to the country. This was announced by House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr. during his meeting with President Aquino in Malacanang.

According to Mitra, the majority of the House members believe that violence will erupt should Marcos be allowed home. He said that the only people who want Marcos back are congressmen who are opposition members. Mitra also stressed his support for President Aquino's proposal that Laurel should disclose in public the results of his talks with Marcos in Honolulu.

**Manglapus To Visit Saudi Arabia in February**  
HK0702033389 *Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan*  
in Tagalog 0300 GMT 7 Feb 89

[Text] Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus is scheduled to visit Saudi Arabia this month, but an exact date has still not been set. According to the Foreign Affairs Department, an advance party is now in Riyadh arranging for his visit. The party is made up of Ambassador to Jordan Juan Saez and the executive director of the Office of Middle East and African Affairs. Manglapus' visit was originally set for February 5 but had to be rescheduled because meetings with Arab officials have still not been firmed up. Manglapus may leave for Riyadh next month, it is reported.

**Foreign Debt Falls Below \$28 Billion**  
HK0702034389 *Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY GLOBE*  
in English 7 Feb 89 p 11

[By staff writer Ray S. Enano]

[Text] Outstanding foreign debts of the Philippines slipped further to \$27.845 billion at the end of September last year, the first time in two years that it went below the \$28-billion level, latest data from the Central Bank [CB] show yesterday.

A senior CB official said the continued decline of the country's foreign debt was due to the absence of significant new money flowing into the country during the third quarter of 1988.

While no new loans were being disbursed that would have increased the debt stocks, the official said, the Philippines at the same time paid maturing principal loans.

The official told the GLOBE, however, that the country's foreign debt is expected to reach again the \$28-billion level at the end of 1988 due to the substantial releases of

official development assistance (ODA) loans. The Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund (OECF) of Japan and the World Bank released a combined \$360 million last December 28, boosting CB's gross international reserves past the \$2-billion level.

The country's debt stock began to decline at end-June last year after reaching a record high of \$28.95 billion at end-May.

From \$28.95 billion at end-May the foreign debt dropped to \$28.25 billion as a result of the revaluation of major currencies and the debt-to-equity conversion program of the CB.

The debt stock again declined to \$28.039 billion at end-July before falling below the \$28-billion level.

The country's foreign debt stood at \$24.095 billion on October 17, 1983 when the Philippines declared a moratorium on debt payments following the foreign exchange crisis.

From \$24.816 billion at the end of 1983, the liabilities increased to \$25.418 billion and \$26.252 billion in 1984 and 1985, respectively.

The popular civilian-backed military uprising in February 1986 which toppled the Marcos regime vastly improved the country's international credit standing. As a result new credits flowed in to push the debt stock to \$28.256 billion and \$28.649 billion at the end of 1986 and 1987, respectively.

**\$6 Billion Said Committed to Assistance Plan**  
HK0602054789 Manila BUSINESS STAR  
in English 6 Feb 89 p 12

[Text] Some \$6 billion has been committed by donor countries under the Philippine assistance program (PAP), according to Finance Undersecretary Ernest Leung.

Most of the \$6 billion, however, are existing pipeline loans for some \$5 billion identified projects.

Leung explained that the \$10 billion working figure for the PAP is in line with the \$9.6 billion to \$9.8 billion financing gap needed under the medium-term development program.

He also revealed that at least three projects have been identified to kick off the assistance program.

These three demonstration projects, he said, are geared toward supporting production and providing the most effective way of addressing the employment problems.

Two of the three initial projects, he said, are in Cotabato and Batangas. These projects, he said, are more of integrated agricultural ventures.

More specifically, Leung said, the project in Cotabato would involve farm-to-market roads, port facilities, handling facilities for fish and grains and post-harvest facilities.

Leung also commented on the impact of the recently concluded talks with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the PAP since most of the donor countries had been holding back their support for the program until after the IMF negotiations.

The finance undersecretary noted that most of the major donor countries want to make sure that when they provide assistance commitments to the Philippines, it would have a strong program of growth.

Leung acknowledged that if the Philippine Government is able to give that assurance, most of the donor countries would gain confidence in extending funds.

Roberto T. Villanueva, chairman of the coordination council for the PAP, had also expressed the same observation.

He said that from the point of view of the donors, they must see clearly that their assistance will be used efficiently and that it will not be wasted or go down the drain for any reason whatsoever.

The possible donors, Villanueva pointed out, are the rich and near-rich nations with market economies and most are also democratic states.

These donor countries, he added, would expect the assistance to be given to produce a climate of greater political stability underpinned by a robust economy, sustained economic growth resulting in domestic peace and erosion of internal insurgencies and expansion of trade from which the donor countries can find mutual benefit.

Villanueva said foreign donors would want that aid should not be seen as a handout but as the introduction of productive resources to be utilized properly.

**Aid Plan Head Reviews Progress of Negotiations**

**Demonstration Projects Slated**  
HK0202121189 Hong Kong AFP in English 1154 GMT  
2 Feb 89

[Text] Manila, Feb 2 (AFP)—The Philippines will shortly launch at least three "demonstration projects" to prove its capability to absorb a proposed massive foreign aid plan for the country, the plan's chief coordinator said Thursday.

Philippine Aid Plan coordinator Roberto Villanueva told foreign and local businessmen that the so-called "mini Marshall Plan" would be "probably our one big chance to get away from the label as the basket case of Southeast Asia."

The plan is modelled on the Marshall Plan which rebuilt Europe after World War II, and was endorsed by the Group of Seven major industrialized countries last year. A pledging session by donors is expected in April.

Unofficial estimates have placed the total aid package at 10 billion dollars over five years, but some diplomats said this may be too high.

Mr Villanueva said "commitments from donor countries are dependent to a significant degree on a proven ability to implement the program."

He said his 19-man committee, composed of representatives from the cabinet, Congress and the private sector, "has decided to select a few demonstration projects for immediate execution."

Foreign aid officials have complained of red tape and other factors that slow down Manila's capacity to make good use of external assistance.

Mr Villanueva said the committee would seek international support for these projects and "bilateral negotiations will be coordinated even before the finalization" of the larger aid program with all donor countries, he added.

Mr Villanueva, a prominent businessman, was appointed coordinator of the aid plan by Mrs Aquino last month.

He told Thursday's forum that three or four projects were being discussed, and that these would include "production-oriented" infrastructure designed to attract foreign and local businessmen.

Mr Villanueva said foreign donors would want their money to produce political stability, sustained economic growth, the erosion of internal insurgencies, and "the expansion of trade from which they can find mutual benefit."

He said that without massive injection of aid "our growth could be slower" and that the country's current economic growth of less than seven per cent "hardly makes a dent on widespread poverty."

Mr Villanueva said the committee's main thrust was to mobilize resources to the development of rural areas "in order to establish the foundations for a more balanced and well-dispersed agro-industrial economy."

Asked whether donations would hinge on the retention of the U.S. military bases in the Philippines after their lease expires in 1991, Mr Villanueva said all the countries involved in the aid plan have said the two issues were unrelated and "I accept their word."

#### Stresses Proving Absorptive Capacity

HK0302055789 Manila BUSINESS WORLD  
in English 3 Feb 89 pp 1, 6

[By Angelina Tan]

[Text] Philippine Aid Plan [PAP] coordinating council chairman Roberto Villanueva said "we have to unclog the pipeline for the Economic Support Fund [ESF] and other official development assistance monies" before the PAP can get underway.

He said this was the consensus reached in his meeting with U.S. Ambassador Nicholas Platt yesterday morning.

In a brief speech yesterday before local and international businessmen at the Hotel Intercontinental, Mr Villanueva indicated that the successful packaging of the PAP hinged on the country's ability to prove its absorptive capacity "not only for the donor countries' sake but also for ours."

He added that "we must not be sensitive when donor countries want to know where their money will go."

He differentiated the PAP from existing grants already committed, saying "PAP will be primarily used as seed money to bring about livelihood and other productive projects." Infrastructure, he said, is only second in priority.

This is why "the PAP will heavily depend on the private sector, which (includes) farmers and other agro-industrialists," he said.

#### Not for Debt

Mr Villanueva said that allocation-wise, more will be appropriated for productive projects than infrastructure, adding that PAP funds will not be used for debt settlement as "this is not our concern," and was more under the ESF.

In further differentiating PAP from other grants, he said, "existing funds already committed are being handled through the proper channels and are being used by implementing line agencies." He noted that the rate of implementation has greatly accelerated, reaching 77 percent as of last yearend.

### Models

In the open forum following his speech, he said, "in order to convince leading industrial donor-countries to participate in the mini Marshall Plan, the PAP coordinating council is planning three demonstration models to prove the Philippines' capacity to absorb external resources.

Mr Villanueva described the demonstration projects as a "package, wherein even private investors will be heavily involved. It's not just going to be one bridge here and one irrigation dam there, but a package of infrastructure needing the presence of private investors to make it flourish."

He clarified that the \$10-billion figure "was something that was mentioned unofficially by a U.S. statesman in a congressional session. As far as I know it was the only time that figure was ever cited."

Furthermore, he said, not one of the donor-countries has made a commitment yet, aside from the U.S. which initially offered \$200 million.

**Favors IMF Country Program**  
HK0302055989 Manila BUSINESS WORLD  
in English 3 Feb 89 pp 1, 6

[By reporter Jose G. Ebro]

[Text] Roberto Villanueva, chief coordinator of the Philippine Aid Plan [PAP], yesterday told BUSINESS WORLD he favors the adoption of the International Monetary Fund's [IMF] country program for the Philippines. "The country program has to be adopted, there's no question about it. They (Finance) will have to" if the PAP is to take off, he said.

The IMF is imposing several economic and administrative reforms into the country program currently being negotiated. These include cuts in spending, increased tax collection and evaluation of the peso.

Mr Villanueva's statements may place him afoul of so-called "nationalists" who perceive Government as complacent in the face of undue dictates by creditor nations and the IMF.

### Nationalism

Seemingly prepared for this, during his first public address since his induction last Jan 19, Mr Villanueva argued for a new view of nationalism. "Today's nationalism is about a strong economy. A nation cannot have a semblance of autonomy if it is economically weak, a condition that makes it vulnerable to impositions and interventions from bigger powers and international institutions," he said.

Pointing to communist states now actively "seeking resources for modernization and development from the market economies," Mr Villanueva said, in the modern interdependent world, "there is no such thing as absolute autonomy," even for superpowers.

"Our people should not be oversensitive to supervision over how aid is going to be used for it is natural that donors would want to know how and where their money will be spent," he said.

Donor country conditionalities on the program should therefore not be seen as "an intrusion into our sovereignty and autonomy but as a means to develop ourselves," Mr Villanueva said.

### Deregulation

With private investment inflows, rather than government assistance, eyed to comprise the bulk of the program, the country's economic czar said it was essential to "create a favorable environment to stimulate investments and to promote the rapid growth of the private sector unhampered by unnecessary or excessive bureaucratic intervention," a distinct echo of former President Reagan's deregulation policies.

### Environment

He said he would be conferring with Congress on legislative measures and amendments to bring about this "environment."

Last week, Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans said the 60:40 equity restriction was a hindrance to investment in the country.

A ranking official at the Department of Foreign Affairs said the country would do well "to consider 100 percent foreign equity as long as the products they will manufacture here will all be exported." In this situation, "they will be bringing in ready market access."

For example, "you have a microchip maker come in and all he makes will be for export back to his mother company in the U.S., that's all right," he said. However, if "you have a totally foreign-owned jeans company come in and allow them to sell in the domestic market, they would push the local jeans makers out of the market. We don't want that," he said.

That situation would be "parity rights all over again," he ventured.

**Senate Need Not Ratify IMF Accord**  
*HK0302055589 Manila BUSINESS STAR*  
*in English 3 Feb 89 p 12*

[Text] The agreement reached between the Philippine Government and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) does not have to be ratified by the Senate, according to Senator Vicente Paterno, head of the Senate committee on economic affairs.

Paterno, in an interview with newsmen, expressed his view that there is no need for the Senate to ratify the IMF agreement since "the way in which the agreement is couched merely means that we have committed to maintain certain policies which we decided on ourselves."

He added that the agreement is "not a question of getting new policies from the IMF."

Paterno said that under the agreement reached with the IMF, the country's chief negotiators, namely Central Bank Governor Jose B. Fernandez Jr. and Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme, the Philippines committed to maintain certain policies regarding growth, taxation and deficit levels.

However, Paterno acknowledged that the negotiations did not involve the imposition of new policies dictated by the IMF.

The Philippines and the IMF reached an agreement on a new fund program yesterday after the IMF panel, led by Prabhakar R. Naikkar and Ulrich Baumgartner, met with President Aquino. However, the final agreement will still have to be signed sometime in May, according to Finance Secretary Vicente Jayme.

The Philippines is specifically asking for a three-year extended fund facility (EFF) which would entitle the government to some \$900 million in special drawing rights from the IMF.

Likewise, availment of an EFF program would qualify the Philippines to avail of an additional \$400 million under the contingency and compensatory financing facility (CCFF).

Under the IMF agreement, however, the government would have to meet certain targets set and agreed upon during the negotiations.

These would involve monetary targets as well as fiscal targets.

It was stressed during the announcement by Malacanang, however, that the growth target of 6.5 percent would be maintained and no new taxes would be imposed at least for this year.

Certain quarters in the legislative branch, however, are clamoring that any agreement reached with the IMF be subject to review and ratification by the Senate which is empowered to ratify all treaties and agreements reached by the executive branch with bilateral as well as multilateral partners.

**Editorial Criticizes 'Growth Based on Debt'**  
*HK0302054789 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE*  
*in English 3 Feb 89 p 4*

[Editorial: "Growth Based on Debt Is Unhealthy"]

[Text] Under normal conditions, the discussions on Philippine external debt should boil down to a simple statement; lenders want their money (plus interest) back and fast; borrowers wish to delay the remittance (if ever) of those funds. That, we might say, has been the relation between creditors and debtors from time immemorial.

Now, when it begins to look like the borrower is all too eager to repay his "loan"—even if the lender makes only the pro-forma sounds asking for repayment, then we begin to wonder. What's behind this posture? What can we expect from it?

Perhaps a new game is being played, as negotiators from a borrowing country emphasize the need to obey repayment schedules, even at the expense of that country's growth targets, much needed social investments, and regardless of the "morality" of the securing of the original loan. It is the debtor speaking out like a creditor.

The message being conveyed to us these days by government, which has stood pat on its promise to repay its debts, is that it is intent on borrowing more and more in the days ahead. It seems to have also promised economic growth and social objectives on even more borrowings, which could be the reason why it cannot afford to antagonize lenders today.

The other side of the coin is: if borrowings cease, objectives of the Socio-Economic Plan will most likely remain largely unrealized.

But is that really so bad?

It is time we realized the unhealthy situation brought about by "growth" based on debt, if our international trade-earnings can not cope. We urgently need to reexamine our approach to development and rely less on those inputs which create greater dependency on money borrowed from abroad.

It is also time we recalled that the effect of more borrowings and poor international trading performance is a continuing devaluation and debasement of the Philippine peso. In practical terms that means higher prices, not only for imported items but, given our propensity to consume imports, even for local produce which has some import content.

This same strategy and the "tarmac incident" brought the Marcos administration to heel. That should not happen again.

**Army Chief Cites Setbacks Suffered by Insurgents**  
*BK0302015989 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 2 Feb 89*

[Text] The military has bared plans anew an attempt by the communist rebels to set up local provisional revolutionary governments in the countryside. [sentence as heard] Armed Forces Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa spoke in Camp Aguinaldo before troops of the National Capital Region Defense Command during their second anniversary. De Villa predicted that this is the beginning of the end to the 20-year-old insurgency war waged by the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP]. He said the CPP, through its armed component, the New People's Army [NPA], tried to establish local provisional revolutionary governments last year in various parts of the country but were preempted by the military. De Villa described the preemptive military strikes as a serious setback for the CPP-NPA. He said the military must harness everything it can do to defeat the CPP-NPA. The chief of staff said the only thing the guerrillas can do for the moment is to conduct terroristic actions to preserve their remaining strength and prevent the collapse of the communist movement. De Villa also urged the soldiers to behave as professionals in order to gain the respect and confidence of the people.

**Thailand**

**Chatchai on Sihanouk, PRC-USSR Meeting**  
*BK0602140089 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Text] Speaking to newsmen this evening, Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan said he has received no response from Prince Sihanouk on his invitation for the prince to participate in a jazz event in Bangkok, but he thinks the prince will come if he is free. He informed the prince that he would arrange a jazz show and wanted the prince to participate because he was a good saxophone player.

Asked about the coming Chinese-Soviet meeting on the future of Cambodia, the prime minister said he felt everyone concerned shared the same view about withdrawal of Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia to restore peace in the region.

The prime minister emphasized that now is the time to strengthen economies; no one is talking about war any more, because war has taught all a good lesson—it only brings poverty. He is confident that peace will surely be restored.

**Letter Denies Upcoming Visit**  
*BK0702020389 Bangkok THE NATION in English 7 Feb 89 p 8*

[Letter from Prince Norodom Ranariddh on Prince Norodom Sihanouk visit to Bangkok, appearing in the "NATION Mail" section—as published]

[Text] Dear Sir,

Following your afternoon paper dated Monday February 6, 1989 entitled "Rumours rampant about Sihanouk coming to Bangkok" and quoting "Informed sources quoted Sihanouk's son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, as telling the Thai side that Prince Sihanouk wished to visit Thailand, Ranariddh relayed the message during a reception hosted recently by Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan in honour of Khmer resistance leader," I would like to clarify as follow: 1) I have never mentioned that my father would come to the Kingdom of Thailand. 2) On the contrary I did inform HE [His Excellency] Chatchai Chunhawan, Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, during the reception kindly hosted by him, that my father asked me to convey to the prime minister his regret not being able to visit Thailand as scheduled because of Hun Sen's recent visit.

For the sake of your readers, please correct the above mistake in your next issue.

[Signed] Norodom Ranariddh

**Chatchai on Joint Statement**  
*BK0702002589 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Feb 89 p 1*

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan yesterday welcomed reports of a joint Sino-Soviet nine-point statement on Kampuchea.

Talking to reporters at Government House, Gen Chatchai said the statement was symbolic of a desire by all parties to see peace in Kampuchea.

"It's time we started talking about the economic aspects of the region because nobody wants to talk about war anymore," he said.

"I believe that peace will finally be restored in Kampuchea," said the Premier.

National Security Chief Suwit Sutthanukun also welcomed the reports. "This is a good sign for Kampuchea," he said.

**Sitthi 'May Need Miracle' To Save Peace Plan**  
*BK0702001789 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English*  
*7 Feb 89 p 1*

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila may need a diplomatic miracle during his visit to Beijing to offset the obstacle to the Kampuchean peace process thrown up by Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen's reception in Thailand.

Diplomats said ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi, who will be in China from Thursday to Saturday, will have to "pick up the pieces" if he is to salvage the progress that was jeopardised by the visit of the leader of the Vietnamese-installed regime.

ACM Sitthi had initially planned to get China's bottom line and make an assessment with that of Vietnam so Thailand could make a significant contribution to the second Jakarta Informal Meeting [JIM II] scheduled for February 19-21.

Hun Sen's talks in Bangkok with Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan last month had disrupted the peace process, they said, and ACM Sitthi would now have to clarify Thailand's position in Beijing, which backs the resistance.

Virtually every ASEAN member had reacted strongly to Gen Chatchai's maverick diplomacy, and some countries felt the Hun Sen visit had jeopardised the prospects for success at JIM II.

"They are concerned there might be a problem at JIM II," said one diplomat. "They don't see the importance of Hun Sen's visit to Thailand."

One member state said ASEAN was losing its credibility as a result of the Thai overtures to Phnom Penh and that a failure at JIM II would cause the grouping to suffer as a result of Thailand's policy.

If JIM II failed to bring about a significant advance, the entire Kampuchean peace process could be deadlocked, the diplomat quoted the ASEAN countries as saying in messages to Bangkok.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk's call for a meeting of resistance leaders on Thursday [9 February] to establish a common position in Beijing had raised concern the three factions might boycott the session in Jakarta.

On January 30, the three resistance leaders announced in Bangkok after a meeting with Prime Minister Chatchai that they would all participate in JIM II.

The diplomat said Hun Sen's visit would give other countries an excuse to blame Thailand in the event of a failure in Jakarta.

"JIM II may not yield any progress for other reasons, but Thailand's move now emerges as an alternative excuse for any possible failure," he said.

Singapore said Hun Sen's visit had belittled the status of Prince Sihanouk, the internationally-accepted leader of Kampuchea.

The island republic felt Prince Sihanouk's bargaining power had been eroded without good cause by Hun Sen's visit.

Thailand's gains from trade with Phnom Penh would be "teeny weeny".

Brunei, which chairs the ASEAN Standing Committee, had not been informed of Hun Sen's visit.

Brunei said although Thailand has the right to conduct her own policy, she should consult her ASEAN partners first.

**Optimism Expressed for Cambodian Settlement**  
*BK0702071289 Hong Kong AFP in English 0702 GMT*  
*7 Feb 89*

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 7 (AFP)—The top United Nations official here on Cambodia said Tuesday that he was "very hopeful for prospects for peace" in Cambodia.

Shah A.M.S. Kibria, the U.N. secretary general's special representative for coordination of Cambodian humanitarian assistance programmes, said however that "no one should underestimate difficulties in working out a settlement."

The 10-year-old Cambodian conflict has pitted Vietnamese troops and Hanoi's allies in Phnom Penh against guerrillas from a U.N.-recognized tripartite resistance coalition.

Mr. Kibria, a former foreign minister of Bangladesh who is also executive secretary of the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, said a number of "positive factors" had occurred raising hopes for a peace agreement, but refrained from further comment.

**ASEAN Countries Voice Concern Over Diplomacy**  
*BK0702005789 Bangkok THE NATION in English*  
*7 Feb 89 pp 1, 2*

[Text] The ASEAN countries have voiced "deep concerns" over recent Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan's meeting with Vietnamese-backed Premier Hun Sen in Bangkok, an ASEAN diplomatic source said yesterday.

The source said that after Hun Sen's visit here, Thai ambassadors stationed in the other five ASEAN capitals were instructed to gauge the host countries' reactions.

The source said ASEAN reactions were generally negative toward Chatchai's initiative. Chatchai said he opened diplomatic contact with Hun Sen to listen to his opinions on the 10-year-old conflict, but not as a gesture of recognizing the Phnom Penh government.

According to the source, who asked not to be identified, Indonesian, Malaysian and Singaporean officials are "very unhappy" while the Philippines and Brunei are more ambiguous in their reaction.

Both the Philippines and Brunei said they would rather have been consulted first by Thailand even though they agreed with Chatchai's initiative, according to the source.

The source said the Malaysians told Thai envoys in Kuala Lumpur that ASEAN's credibility was badly damaged by Hun Sen's visit. This affected ASEAN's position which has been spearheading the international community against the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, the source quoted the Malaysians as saying.

The Indonesians were more pessimistic and predicted that the three Kampuchean resistance groups might change their positions over the Kampuchean conflict when they meet in Beijing prior to the Jakarta informal talks.

The Singaporeans told Thai diplomats that Chatchai's move had undermined Prince Norodom Sihanouk's status as a future leader of the post-settlement Kampuchea. In Singapore's view, Sihanouk's status as leader of the nation has already been "destroyed beyond reparation."

The source did not identify the ASEAN officials who put forth the negative views on Chatchai's style of diplomacy toward Kampuchea but said they were bureaucrats.

Concerning the attitude of the major superpower countries, a Foreign Ministry official said that both China and the United States said they strongly support Prince Sihanouk for his role in the Kampuchean settlement.

#### Disapproval Cited

*BK0702112989 Bangkok THAI RAT in Thai  
7 Feb 89 p 16*

[Text] Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry Information Department Pratyathawi Tawetikun yesterday briefed the press on the situation concerning the Thai-Cambodian relations. He said that after the visit to Bangkok by Phnom Penh Premier Hun Sen at the invitation of the Thai Government, Thai ambassadors to the five ASEAN countries—Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines—sent cables to the Thai Foreign Ministry, all expressing disagreement with Thailand inviting Hun Sen to visit Bangkok. Apart from that, there are also cables from non-ASEAN countries, whose reactions can be classified into two categories—disagreement and no comment. None of them showed concurrence with the invitation.

Pratyathawi also disclosed that Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila's visit China from 9-12 February is aimed mainly at meeting with Prince Norodom Sihanouk and persuading him to attend the second round of the Jakarta informal meeting [JIM 2]. Sitthi expected to learn from Prince Sihanouk if the three Khmer factions would attend the JIM 2 or not, because Sihanouk is scheduled to meet with Son Sann and Khieu Samphan in Beijing on 9 February, a day before meeting with Sitthi.

Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan spoke to the press in the evening of the same day concerning his invitation to Sihanouk to Thailand. Chatchai said that he still did not know when Sihanouk would come, and it is up to him to decide. Chatchai said the purpose of his invitation was to invite him to join the jazz band. Asked what musical instrument Sihanouk would play, Chatchai said he did not know for sure but thought that he would prefer saxophone because he is good at playing that instrument. Chatchai said there would also be several others to join the jazz band, and they must be team players.

Asked about the Soviet Union's attitude, Chatchai said that all parties are now of the same opinion in wanting Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Cambodia to establish peace in this region. Chatchai added that time has now come to cooperate in developing the economy, not to talk about war because war causes poverty. There have been good examples for that. He said he believes peace in this region will certainly return.

#### Chatchai Responds

*BK0702091789 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai  
0530 GMT 7 Feb 89*

[Text] The prime minister said that being able to talk to all four Cambodian factions was a good thing. They have agreed to attend the informal meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta. Prime Minister General Chatchai Chunhawan said that he had already explained to the ASEAN countries about his meeting with the four Cambodian factions. Before attending the cabinet meeting at Government House this morning, Gen Chatchai gave the following briefing to newsmen:

[Begin recording] There is no problem. There are four factions in Cambodia, but for the past 10 years we have only talked to three of them. And what came out of it? Nothing. Now we have started talking with the fourth faction. It is good because now we have talked to all of them. We have spent 10 years talking with the three factions. How many more years do we have to continue to see the situation drag on like this? We have come to resolve the problem; the four Cambodian factions agreed to attend the Jakarta meeting. So I see no problem in this. You should review what has been achieved over the past 10 years. It has been a waste of time for Thailand. For 10 years we have been in contact with the three factions, but nothing happened. Now we have been able to contact the fourth faction. Why should not it be good

then? Now, which of the ASEAN countries disagreed with the move? Please let me know. None of them ever disagreed with it. We have already discussed the issue among ourselves. Suharto himself welcomed me warmly. He had been informed of the move. So had Malaysia—Ghafar, the deputy prime minister, knew of it, so did Rithauddeen. They approved the idea. I think it is good to see world powers turn to each other and discuss troop withdrawal from Cambodia. I favor them talking to each other rather than fighting. [end recording]

**Student Group Questions Foreign Policy**  
*BK0702111789 Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai*  
*5 Feb 89 p 5*

[Article by Student Federation of Thailand: "Note-worthy Points in Thai Foreign Policy"]

[Text] There was a major political change in Burma in the latter part of 1988.

The change involved a bloody coup and subsequent murder of antigovernment students and people on 18 September.

The event forced tens of thousands of Burmese students and people to take political asylum in border areas, particularly along the Thai border.

These Burmese appealed to Thailand for political assistance by setting up temporary "refugee camp," but the appeal was rejected.

This rejection was made despite the 22 November cabinet meeting approving establishment of such camps.

The issue that puzzles us is a statement which said Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan would visit Burma to hold discussions.

The announcement of the visit was made as many countries were condemning great violations of human rights in Burma and cutting economic assistance to that country. The opposition of the Student Federation of Thailand (SFT) to the scheduled visit received favorable response from Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan, who ordered the "brakes" to be put on the visit.

A point worth noting is: Did the prime minister have to apologize to Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila during a cabinet meeting on this action?

However, not long after "braking" the visit of the deputy foreign minister, the Armed Forces announced the formal visit to Burma of the Joint Thai-Burmese border committee led by General Chawalit Yongchayut.

The prime minister did not show any reservation about Gen Chawalit's visit, which took place on 14 December, despite the fact that the visit obviously contradicted his policy. There was no difference between Gen Chawalit's visit and the deputy prime minister's cancelled visit.

Although Gen Chawalit's visit served to shield the Foreign Ministry and justified its action [in the cancellation of Praphat's visit], Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat still has not been allowed to make an official visit to Burma, although the possibility of his visit keeps being mentioned occasionally.

However, it is just the opposite with the Cambodian issue, as the prime minister has tried to play the leading role himself.

After he told a gathering of the Foreign Correspondents Club of Thailand that the prime minister of the Heng Samrin government would come to Thailand, he had to rush to Jakarta to inform President Suharto—due to Suharto's position as leader of a country that is an ally of Thailand and which has led the campaign for informal meetings on the Cambodian conflict.

At about the same time, answering a newsman's question about Hun Sen's visit plan, Gen Chawalit said in an unhappy tone that he knew nothing about it and that the prime minister might have been given wrong information.

The BANGKOK POST then carried a report that Hun Sen arrived in Bangkok on 21 January, but no one actually saw him.

The prime minister later gave a lame excuse, saying because of his old age he confused the word for "next week", but assured that Hun Sen would definitely be visiting.

Meanwhile, Chawalit told newsmen that Hun Sen was not coming.

He even said with sarcasm to newsmen: Should a special military unit be ordered to search for Hun Sen?

Meanwhile, Foreign Minister Sitthi simply told newsmen he "knew nothing."

The meeting between the two prime ministers eventually occurred, with strong comments about the pros and cons of the meeting, while all sides appeared to accept the prime minister's nonconforming diplomatic initiative.

But what should be noted and discussed is the conduct of Thai foreign policy and its norm.

We can accept only one role of the Armed Forces in foreign policy—to provide recommendations and information to officials concerned on matters related to "security."

This does not mean initiating and conducting a policy, as was the case involving Burma.

In their position as permanent government servants who must obey instructions and policies of their superiors, they should propose ideas only when asked or in the conduct of their duties.

For this reason, Gen Chawalit's role in foreign affairs issues appears to be an attempt to create an image of himself as a person who has all-round ability to ascend to certain major political posts.

If that is his wish, Gen Chawalit should resign immediately and propose his ideas to the public like a politician.

As government leader, the prime minister can hardly conduct policies at will; he must lead the entire team or the cabinet.

On the Cambodian issue, the directly concerned minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi, was not informed at all. He looked pathetic, sitting like a decorative piece during Gen Chatchai's news conference on Hun Sen's visit.

We feel that a good policy and good implementation should go hand in hand; then the policy has integrity.

If the prime minister feels that the foreign minister is incompetent, he can change the cabinet composition in conformity with the democratic process.

If he feels that certain permanent officials have overstepped their bounds, he can dismiss them.

It would not be right to circumvent them or ignore the problem, if it is felt that those individuals are disobedient or unreceptive.

We want to see the democratic government create good things for our society.

**Editorial Views USSR-PRC Talks, Cambodia Issue**  
BK0702021189 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English  
7 Feb 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Summit Must Decide on Post-conflict Kampuchea"]

[Text] Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's just concluded visit to Beijing must be rated as an overall success despite the conflicting reports emanating from China. That Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will go to Beijing and meet China's paramount leader Deng Xiaoping was a foregone conclusion. It was only the question of fixing the date and even that had been roughly forecast.

It was no easy matter to get friendly talks started when Sino-Soviet relations had been in deep freeze for three decades and naturally, working out an agenda was Shevardnadze's biggest problem. As it is a formal agenda does not seem to have been formulated but the main topics to be discussed have been agreed. [sentence as published]

The feather in Shevardnadze's cap is that he has laid the basis for a solution to the Kampuchean problem with the final details to be taken up at a higher level. Moscow has learned a lot from the debacle in Afghanistan but, however impossible the withdrawal of troops by next week may seem logically, an all-out effort is being made. What is anyone's guess is what will happen in the tortured country after the complete pullout of Soviet troops.

Shevardnadze's talks in Beijing with the Chinese leaders have pinpointed the problem of an occupying force leaving a country without leaving behind a politically viable institution. Vietnam, we are confident, will pull out its troops by September and if a proper institution is not there there will be a complete breakdown of law and order as is very likely to happen in Afghanistan during the second half of this month.

A loose Sino-Soviet agreement has been worked out that the three resistance groups along with the Vietnam-installed government in Phnom Penh should join forces under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and provided the necessary authority to prevent disarray in Kampuchea. There have been reports that the Khmer Rouge have been stockpiling arms and are ready to take over the moment Vietnamese troops withdraw. This, if course, will be totally unacceptable internationally.

From here on, it is up to Gorbachev and Deng to set the overall guidelines and the fine print of the procedure can be worked out by all parties that have been associated with the problem, including ASEAN. Until now there has been the original Jakarta peace process, the Paris peace process, and, more recently, the Bangkok peace process. All these have served useful purposes and all these can be rolled together to form an effective mode of operation when the overall guidelines of the peace formula are worked out during the Sino-Soviet summit in mid-May.

The sticky point in the summit will be the introduction of peacekeeping forces into the country. But the Sino-Soviet joint statement issued on Sunday leaves the door open by saying that the United Nations should play its appropriate role in the process of a political settlement of the Kampuchean question. There is room for much hope that Deng and Gorbachev will be able to come to grips with this problem and find the right answer.

**Deputy Foreign Minister Departs for Laos**  
*BK0702061589 Bangkok TNA in English 0402 GMT  
7 Feb 89*

[Text] Bangkok, Feb. 7 (OANA-TNA)—Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan left here for Vientiane for a goodwill visit Tuesday, Foreign Ministry's Deputy Spokesman Pratyathawi Tawethikun said here.

Pratyathawi told reporters that the visit to Laos by Praphat is aimed at strengthening bilateral relationships and making the acquaintance with Laotian leaders and senior officials.

While in Laos, Praphat who was accompanied by a 27-member delegation and 18 physicians would meet his Laotian counterpart Souban Salittilat to discuss progress on the Thai-Lao Joint Border Committee talks held in Bangkok last year during which the Thai side agreed for the setting up a technical sub-committee to survey the common border, Pratyathawi said.

Praphat would also convey an invitation from Thai Prime Minister Gen Chatchai Chunhawan to his Laotian counterpart Kaysone Phomvihan to attend the annual celebration of Phrathat Phanom (Buddha's relics) in the northeastern province of Nakhon Phanom on February 17.

The deputy minister is scheduled to meet Laotian Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Phoun Sipaseuth as well as Thao Somphavan, the vice minister for external economic affairs and other high-ranking officials to discuss trade relationships, especially about Thai investment in Vientiane.

Pratyathawi added that the mobile medical unit from the Ear, Nose and Throat Medical Association would provide treatment to Laotians as a goodwill gesture during their four-day stay in Laos.

The service is regarded as a new era of cooperation in the field of public health between the two neighbouring countries.

**Protest Planned Over Burmese Village Attack**  
*BK0702013589 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
7 Feb 89 p 4*

[Text] Thailand will lodge a protest with Rangoon over the recent attack on a Thai village by Burmese government forces in Tha Song Yang district of Tak province on Jan 20, a Cabinet member said yesterday.

Deputy Agriculture Minister Udon Tantisunthon quoted Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan as saying that the government will file an official protest with Burma on the incident as soon as possible, and also will seek compensation from Rangoon for the villagers whose houses were destroyed in the attack.

Udon, a Tak MP, said Burmese soldiers attacked Ban Mae Salitluang in Tha Song Yang district a day after they had captured a Karen guerrilla camp opposite the village.

He claimed that 33 houses were destroyed and 98 villagers were made homeless. Although there was no casualty, damage was estimated as high as Bt[baht]5 million, he added.

The deputy minister said he had reported the incident to Chatchai and called on the government to take action.

**Official Reports Border Situation Improving**  
*BK0702010789 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
7 Feb 89 p 2*

[Text] The Thai government's active campaign for a settlement to the Kampuchean conflict has helped improve the security situation at border areas, a senior border patrol police officer said yesterday.

Pol Maj Gen [Police Major General] Michai Nukunkit, assistant commissioner of the Border Patrol Police General Headquarters, said fightings near the Thai border have lessened since Thailand tried to coordinate peace efforts to resolve the Kampuchean problem.

"When there is better understanding, there is a better security situation," he said.

Michai added that security problems at the Thai-Lao border have been almost totally solved and bilateral trade in the area is flourishing.

He also said that Burmese troops fighting ethnic rebels near the Thai-Burmese border have apparently retreated from the area.

**Chatchai Termed 'Out of Touch' With Cabinet**  
*BK0702011789 Bangkok THE NATION in English  
7 Feb 89 p 2*

[Text] Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan has become so active that he has lost touch with other Cabinet members, prompting some of them to feel they are neglected, Deputy Prime Minister Phong Sarasin said yesterday.

"I asked him today whether he could give us just one day a week apart from Tuesdays (when Cabinet ministers meet)," Phong told THE NATION.

Phong described Chatchai's response as positive. "He admitted that he had been somewhat out of touch with Cabinet ministers," the deputy prime minister said.

He did not mention the Kampuchean conflict, which kept Chatchai busy over the past weeks.

Phong said sometimes a Cabinet minister have [as published] to wait five days before having a "half-an-hour" meeting with Chatchai due to the prime minister's tight schedule.

"We need to consult him on a lot of issues, but we have very few chances," Phong said.

"Some of us have complained about that, saying they are neglected."

### Vietnam

#### Embassy in USSR Celebrates Lunar New Year *BK0702102689 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Feb 89*

[Text] On 2 February on the occasion of the Tet Year of the Snake, the Vietnamese Embassy in the Soviet Union held a get-together with nearly 100 Vietnamese students, researchers, and trainees in Moscow credited with many achievements in study and training and honored with certificates of commendation by the ambassador and the Ministry of Higher Education in 1987-88.

Addressing the participants, Ambassador Nguyen Manh Cam commended and highly appreciated the achievements of the Vietnamese students, researchers, and trainees in Moscow, considering them a reflection of the traditional fondness for learning and intelligence of our people.

Comrade Dinh The Huynh, a researcher and president of the Vietnamese Students Association of Moscow University, expressed the common resolve of all students and researchers to study well, maintain unity, and contribute to consolidating the friendship between the Vietnamese and Soviet peoples.

#### Roundup of Do Muoi's Activities Reported

##### Attends Plant Inauguration *BK0602112989 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Feb 89*

[Report on 3 February ceremony to inaugurate the first generator group at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant]

[Summary] A ceremony was held at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power construction project on the morning of 3 February to mark the Communist Party of Vietnam's [CPV] 59th founding anniversary and to inaugurate the first generator group of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant.

At 0930, Do Muoi, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, and Gusev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, cut the ribbon and gave the key to the plant to the director of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant.

Members of the presidium were, on the Vietnamese side, Do Muoi, Dong Sy Nguyen, Nguyen Thanh Binh, Vo Nguyen Giap, Le Quang Dao, and Pham The Duyet; many high-ranking party and state cadres; and representatives of government agencies and mass organizations at the central and local levels.

Gusev, head of the Soviet Government delegation, Soviet Ambassador Kachin, many high-ranking Soviet embassy officials and specialists, and representatives of the diplomatic corps were also present at this solemn meeting.

In his report, Minister of Building Phan Ngoc Tuong said that "ever since its official commission on 30 December 1988, the first generator group has generated more than 90 million kilowatt-hours of electricity."

The minister credited this important achievement to the friendship and all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, particularly the great efforts of Vietnamese and Soviet workers and specialists in charge of the project.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Chairman Do Muoi warmly commended Vietnamese and Soviet workers and specialists for their outstanding work performance. He stressed that the commission of this first generator group was a great source of encouragement for the Vietnamese people and their renovation efforts. He then thanked the Soviet party and people for their great assistance to the Vietnamese people.

Regarding the immediate tasks, Chairman Do Muoi said:

[Begin recording] "Dear comrades, the first generator group has begun to generate electricity. Nevertheless, many urgent problems still lie ahead. Therefore, we should never belittle the importance of our task. This means that we must concentrate efforts on putting the second and third generator groups and other generator groups into operation as scheduled; we must urgently develop many power transmission networks to bring light and energy to all parts of the country, especially Hanoi, the southern provinces, and the mountain areas; and we need to find ways to efficiently use what we have in terms of communication networks, marine resources, ecological environments, tourist attractions, and other important sources of profits generated by the Hoa Binh Reservoir.

"On the occasion of the inauguration of this first generator group, I would like to point to the responsibilities of the comrade cadres and workers in charge of the operation of the plant. We must pay special attention to and scrupulously observe all operating procedures, enforce labor discipline, ensure safety for the plant at all times, and remain vigilant against the enemy's sabotage acts.

"The economic situation in our country has been very difficult for many years now. Nevertheless, our party, government, and people have attached much importance to this project and have invested a large part of our manpower and material resources in it.

"As an immediate objective, we must make efforts to renovate our management procedures, thoroughly implement the system of business accountability, reduce the rate of material consumption, increase labor output, and strictly practice thrift so as to continue to build good quality generator groups at minimum costs. In this way, we can set aside capital needed for the construction of other energy-generating projects in Ham Thuan, (Kiali), Vinh Son, and so forth.

"This is an appropriate move because it is consistent with outside factors. In keeping with the restructuring program in the Soviet Union, we must renovate our thinking and action to be able to further promote our all-sided cooperation with the Soviet Union in the new situation." [end recording]

Chairman Do Muoi stressed:

[Begin recording] "Over the past 10 years, relations between the two parties and countries of Vietnam and the Soviet Union have been developing vigorously, both in width and depth. The 27th CPSU Congress and the 6th CPV Congress opened a new stage of qualitative development in bilateral relations and restructured and renovated the economy of each country as well as cooperation in all fields—political, economic, cultural, scientific, technological, and ideological—to enhance the effectiveness of cooperation and better meet the needs of both countries in the new situation. The CPV and the Vietnamese people totally support the revolutionary restructuring process that is taking place in the Soviet Union. The documents signed during the meeting between Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, and Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, affirm the identity of views between the two parties on restructuring and renovation, on the line for socioeconomic development in the Soviet Union and Vietnam, on the renewal and enhancement of the effectiveness of bilateral cooperation, on pressing international issues, and on both countries' determination to coordinate their activities in consolidating peace and security in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and the rest of the world.

"It is certain that with the lines adopted at the 6th CPV Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress and with the high determination and efforts of our parties and peoples, we will successfully realize the revolutionary objectives of restructuring and renovation; and as Comrade Gorbachev said it, Vietnam must be strong and so must the Soviet Union in order to contribute to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

"The solidarity and friendship between the parties and peoples of our two countries will last forever." [end recording]

On behalf of the Soviet Government delegation, Comrade Gusev, vice chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, expressed his views. He said:

[Begin recording in Russian fading into Vietnamese paraphrasing] "On behalf of the Soviet party and government, Comrade Gusev commended the Vietnamese and Soviet heroic units, labor heroes, and collectives of laborers at the worksite for having successfully completed construction of the first generator group of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant. The comrade also stressed that today's celebration on the Da River is truly a big festival for both our two nations. After reviewing the progress of construction work on the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant, Comrade Gusev said emphatically that the activation of the first generator unit of the plant will help improve Vietnam's national economy, and that the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant is proof of friendship and a success of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam.

"Comrade Gusev pointed out that the documents signed during the meeting between General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Gorbachev and General Secretary of the CPV Central Committee Nguyen Van Linh affirm the unanimity of the two parties over the policies of restructuring and renovation, over the lines for socio-economic development in the Soviet Union and Vietnam, and over pressing international issues.

"On behalf of the Soviet party and government, he thanked the Vietnamese party and people for having supported the peace initiatives advanced by the Soviet Union and expressed the belief that the two countries would successfully achieve the revolutionary targets of restructuring and renovation, thereby contributing to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism.

"Comrade Gusev asserted that the Soviet party and people will, as always, continue to maintain, consolidate, and develop comprehensive cooperation and friendship between the Soviet Union and Vietnam." [end record]

Dear friends, the grand meeting marking the 59th founding anniversary of our party and inaugurating the first generator group of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant concluded amid the loud applause of tens of thousands of Vietnamese cadres, workers, and soldiers and Soviet specialists at the worksite.

**Pays Tet Visits in Hanoi**  
BK0702101589 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
1100 GMT 5 Feb 89

[Text] On 4 February—on the occasion of the Lunar New Year in the Year of the Snake—Comrade Do Muoi, party Central Committee Political Bureau member and

chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a Tet visit to the forces in the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum management board. Senior Lieutenant General Doan Khue, chief of the Vietnamese People's Army Joint General Staff; and Truong Tung, vice chairman of Hanoi People's Committee, accompanied Chairman Do Muoi.

On behalf of the Army and police forces in the mausoleum management board, Colonel Nguyen Manh Tuong reported the success in preserving President Ho Chi Minh's body and in protecting the Ba Dinh square. Chairman Do Muoi commended the cadres, workers, and civil employees in the mausoleum management forces for outstandingly fulfilling their 1988 assigned duty. He wished that the cadres, workers, and civil employees would enjoy good health and happiness in their families, and fulfill the tasks assigned by the Ministries of National Defense and Interior and the Hanoi party committee.

On the same day, Chairman Do Muoi paid a Tet visit and donated gifts to the families of two sisters: Mrs Nguyen Thi Duong, 87 years old, five of whose sons are fallen heroes, with another currently a high-ranking Army cadre; and Mrs Nguyen Thi Lan, 79 years old, whose only son is a fallen hero. Both of them live at No 12A Ly Nam De Street. The Council of Ministers chairman attentively inquired about the health and living conditions of the families, expressed his gratitude to the two sisters for their merits in raising the children, and wished them longevity, good health, and happiness.

Chairman Do Muoi then called on Mrs Vu Thi Tue, 80 years old, widow of late writer Nguyen Tuan, who lives at No 92 Tran Hung Dao Street, Hoan Kiem precinct. He highly appraised the merits of late writer Nguyen Tuan, who have left behind a precious contribution to the country's literature, and wished Mrs Tue good health, longevity, and happiness in living with her children and grandchildren. He also paid a Tet visit to elderly artist Vo An Ninh, 83 years old, who lives at No 36 Tue Tinh Street, Hai Ba Trung Precinct. He cordially talked with the artist and his family. He cited the artist's hard and assiduous work as a great contribution to Vietnam's photography. He wished the artist and his dependents plenty of good health and happiness. He had a souvenir picture taken together with Mr Vo An Ninh and his dependents.

#### Visits Hanoi Municipal Party

BK0702054189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese  
2300 GMT 6 Feb 89

[Text] On the evening of the traditional New Year's Eve, 5 February 1989, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Do Muoi paid a traditional new year visit to the Hanoi Municipal Party and People's Committees.

He was welcomed by Comrades Pham The Duyet, secretary of the CPV Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee; Tran Tan, chairman of the Hanoi Municipal People's Committee; and a large number of key cadres.

Accompanying Chairman Do Muoi on his traditional new year visit to Hanoi Municipality was Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the CPV Central Committee.

Cordially addressing various leading cadres of the capital's party, administration, and front, Chairman Do Muoi praised the party organization and compatriots of the capital for having shown great efforts, scored numerous achievements, and made much progress, though still slow, in 1988.

Chairman Do Muoi wished that, embarking on the new year, the party organization and people of the capital would surge forward to take the lead in the movement for renovation by mobilizing the people of all strata—workers, peasants, and intellectual and manual laborers—belonging to the five economic components in the capital and all the human and material resources to emulate by engaging in productive labor and practicing thrift, effectively developing the economy, gradually improving the people's lives, and outstandingly fulfilling the State Plan and the State Budget recently approved by the National Assembly.

Chairman Do Muoi urged the leading comrades to concern themselves with satisfactorily tackling the employment problem for laborers and youths, see to it that all children can go to school and complete a general school education, and strive to providing vocational training and career orientation for the children.

The municipality should tackle the problems of electricity, water, and housing for the people. Hanoi capital should strive to seize the current opportunity and the trend toward peace, dialogue, cooperation, and development in order to step up the pace of its construction.

Hanoi should better maintain its public order and security, strive to practice a civilized lifestyle by keeping the municipality clean and beautiful and maintaining and developing the noble tradition of the capital's people. It should implement in a truly satisfactory manner Political Bureau Resolution No 8 which calls for building the capital into a larger, more pleasant-looking one worthy of being a political, economic, cultural, scientific, and technical center of the entire country.

On the morning of the first day of the traditional new year celebrations, 6 February 1989, Chairman Do Muoi paid a traditional new year visit to the headquarters and the cadres and combatants of the Capital Military Region.

Cordially addressing the key cadres of the military region, Chairman Do Muoi heartily praised them for their great achievements in defending and building the capital. The chairman wished the cadres and combatants of the military region better fulfillment of the task of unit building and outstanding accomplishment of all the assigned missions. They should join with the municipal public security force in satisfactorily maintaining political security and social order and safety.

The chairman urged the cadres and combatants of the Capital Military Region to heighten their vigilance against all the enemy's schemes and not to neglect their task of firmly defending the capital while striving to achieve economic development with high results.

On the same day, Chairman Do Muoi also made a traditional New Year visit to the cadres and combatants of the Hanoi Municipal Public Security Force. He heartily praised the cadres and combatants for having outstandingly fulfilled the municipality's political security task and shown great progress in maintaining social safety.

The chairman urged the Hanoi Public Security Force to heighten vigilance and actively build itself into a steadfast and powerful one, regarding the maintenance of political security as the most important task and striving to implement more satisfactorily the task of maintaining social order and safety, to struggle against crime and against the violations of socialist property and of the people's property, and oppose negativism on the cultural and ideological front so as to be worthy of being a force of the system of dictatorship by the proletariat trusted by the party and the state, and to contribute to building and firmly defending the capital.

**Party Leaders Pay Tet Visit to Lang Son**  
*BK0702123189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1100 GMT 5 Feb 89*

[Text] On the occasion of the Lunar New Year of the Snake celebrations and the 59th party founding anniversary on 3 February, Comrades Tran Xuan Bach, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee; and Nguyen Khanh, party Central Committee member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a Tet visit to the party organization, troops, and people of various nationalities in the border province of Lang Son.

The comrade members of the party committee and the people's committee of Lang Son Province enthusiastically welcomed and showed the delegation around to pay Tet visits and greetings to the cadres, people, and combatants in primary units with many achievements in renovating the management of production and business and in defending the country's border.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrades Tran Xuan Bach and Nguyen Khanh wished the party organization, troops, and people in Lang Son Province would enjoy the Tet celebrations and create new changes in production, life, and border defense in the spirit of renovation.

On behalf of Lang Son provincial party organization, Comrade La Thang, party Central Committee member and provincial party committee secretary, reported to the party and state leaders on the results of implementing the sixth national party congress resolution and resolution No 10 of the Political Bureau in the province over the past 2 years.

The provincial leaders showed the delegation around to pay Tet visits to the party organization and people in Huu Lung District, where new changes in production have taken place, and to the Huu Lung state farm and the Lang Son clothes factory, which are models in renovating production management, paying debts, and doing profitable business. The delegation also visited the cadres and combatants of the Huu Nghi border defense outpost, a heroic unit; Dong Dang township; and Dong Dang and Ky Lue markets.

At the Huu Nghi border defense outpost, Comrade Tran Xuan Bach cordially talked with and commended the troops for displaying much effort to defend the country and organize well their cultural and moral lives. He repeatedly urged the combatants to bring into full play the traditions of a heroic unit to outstandingly fulfill the task of defending the country's border.

**Council of Ministers Assess Economic Plan**  
*BK0302110189 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1100 GMT 2 Feb 89*

[Text] In late January 1989, the Council of Ministers met under the chairmanship of Council of Ministers Chairman Do Muoi to review its achievements in guiding and overseeing the implementation of the 1988 socioeconomic plan and to discuss ways to carry out tasks for 1989.

The Council of Ministers noted that the socioeconomic situation in 1988 was difficult but the council managed to make new progress in guiding and overseeing the implementation of socioeconomic tasks. Most striking is the fact that steps have been taken to conduct studies and to promulgate many mechanisms and policies relating to agriculture, forestry, fishery, industry, construction, funding for nongovernmental organs, trade, family planning, and so forth. The objectives of these mechanisms and policies, which are proof of the renovative spirit of the sixth party Central Committee fifth plenum resolution, are to liberate the production forces, to bring into full play the potentials of all economic sectors, and to vigorously shift economic activities to business accountability.

By the end of 1988, the diversified activities of various sectors throughout the country in production, goods circulation, and service provision have clearly testified to the positive effects of those new policies on life.

In 1988, the Council of Ministers concentrated its efforts on the most urgent problems such as inflation, prices, wages, money, and finance. Uniform measures were taken to renovate the organization and management of production and business operations. Efforts were also made to solve a number of cultural and social problems and to gradually stabilize the people's living conditions.

The participants thoroughly analyzed weaknesses and shortcomings in the area of guidance and management. The objectives of the analysis were to seek ways to satisfactorily resolve immediate problems, as well as to draw experiences in order to do a better job in 1989 and subsequent years.

In 1989, the situation will continue to be difficult and complicated. Very heavy tasks still lie ahead. The Council of Ministers has determined its responsibilities and set forth its program of action so as to most effectively implement socioeconomic tasks, the 1989 state budget, and major standpoints and measures that the National Assembly had, in its capacity as the highest state administrative management organ, adopted during its session in December 1988.

Under the party's leadership, the Council of Ministers pledged its determination to try its best to fulfill the tasks entrusted by the party, the National Assembly, and the state. At the same time, it made the following suggestion: Let the Fatherland Front, mass societies, economic and social organizations, and the mass media join hands with state organs in launching a vigorous campaign to motivate our people throughout the country to effect changes in all fields, to vigorously increase production output, to practice thrift, and to promote solidarity and unity of mind and action. In this way, we can effect better changes in all fields in 1989 and overfulfill the planned norms that the National Assembly has set for the state plan and state budget.

**Tran Xuan Bach Attends Medicine Seminar**  
*BK0702095089 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese*  
*1100 GMT 4 Feb 89*

[Text] A seminar on traditional medicine was jointly held in Hanoi on the morning of 4 February by the Central Committee of the Vietnam Society for Research in Traditional Medicine [VSRTM], the Hanoi National Medical Study Association, and the Voice of Vietnam. The seminar focused on the task of exploiting the potential of Vietnamese traditional medicine in the service of public health care in the new situation. In attendance were nearly 100 herbalists representing the contingent of galenical physicians and practitioners of oriental medicine at the central level and in Hanoi.

Comrades Tran Xuan Bach, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau; Pham Song, public health minister; and Tran Luu Vy, deputy secretary of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, attended and participated in the exchanges of views.

Speaking on this occasion, herbalist and Prof Nguyen Sy Lam, a labor hero and chairman of the VSRTM Central Committee; Prof Dr Do Tat Loi; herbalists Le Tran Duc, Nguyen Van Yen, Nguyen Trong Minh, Cao Van Nhi, Dinh Van Nong, and Nguyen Tham Tan; and many other delegates highlighted the great potential of Vietnamese traditional medicine and oriental medicine, and pointed out the irrationalities in the present mechanism that hinder the continuation and development of traditional medicine. They also made many concrete and practical suggestions aimed at helping to remove the current obstacles to the traditional medical service and to promote the common cause of national renovation.

**New 'Voice of Vietnam' Chief Greets Listeners**  
*BK0602134289 Hanoi International Service in English*  
*1000 GMT 6 Feb 89*

[Text] Mr Phan Quang, the new general director and editor in chief of the radio Voice of Vietnam, has this to say to our listeners:

[Begin recording in Vietnamese fading into English translation] Dear listeners, on occasion of the Lunar New Year, on behalf of the staff members of radio the Voice of Vietnam, I wish you the best of health and happiness.

We are very glad that last year many of you listened and wrote to us with many good suggestions, opinions, remarks, and requests. They are strong encouragement for us to improve our radio programs. We are also pleased to hear that we have helped you understand Vietnam better.

In this year, the Year of the Snake, we will strive to make our programs more informative and entertaining in order to be worthy of our role as the bridge of friendship and understanding between you, the listeners, and us, the radio the Voice of Vietnam.

Once again, best wishes to you all. Thank you. [end recording]

**Foreign Aid for Forestry Development Cited**  
*BK0602153589 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT*  
*6 Feb 89*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 6—During the Vietnam war, the Vietnamese forestry service received scientific and technical assistance from socialist countries, mostly the G.D.R and the Soviet Union, in bio-forestry, forest industry and afforestation.

Since liberation in 1975, Vietnam has extended its cooperation in forestry to many international bodies and non-socialist countries. In the framework of the five international cooperation programmes the Ministry of Forestry has undertaken 23 projects at a total cost of 140 million U.S. dollars. The implementation of these projects has benefited Vietnam in many ways, notably in modern tree planting and protection, forest zoning and exploitation.

In the two five-year fiscal periods of 1977-81 and 1981-86 FAO and UNDP [United Nations Development Program] helped Vietnam carry out 12 forestry projects with a total cost of 15 million U.S. dollars.

For the 1987-91 period, FAO and UNDP on Jan. 6, 1989 signed with Vietnam three bio-forestry projects totalling 3.14 million U.S. dollars. Two other projects concerning forest industry costing 2.58 million dollars are under consideration. Vietnam is also taking an active part in various projects launched in Asia and the Pacific.

The World Food Programme (PAM) has helped Vietnam afforest 13.8 million hectares of bare hills and denuded lands through food supply for afforestation programs in Lam Dong Province in the Central Highlands, and in the coastal provinces of Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Nghe Tinh in Central Vietnam as well as around Hanoi and in Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu and Bac Thai Provinces totalling 65 million U.S. dollars.

The Swedish government helped Vietnam build the Bai Bang Pulp and Paper Mill in the mid-land province of Vinh Phu and funded auxiliary projects for the purpose

of transferring technology in afforestation to supply materials for paper making. Up to 1988, the Swedish government had granted about 55 million U.S. dollars. Under various forms, Australia, India, Indonesia and international organisations like UNESCO, ESCAP, ACCT [Agency for Cultural and Technical Cooperation], DANIDA, SAREC, IVCN [expansion of preceding 3 acronyms unknown], have offered effective help to Vietnam's forestry.

In Vietnam, the area of primeval forests is shrinking at an alarming rate causing a growing danger of extinction of many species of fauna and flora. According to a 1983 survey, Vietnam's forest lands, including newly planted forests, has dropped to 7.8 million hectares (23.6 percent of the total land area) compared with 14.3 million hectares (43 percent of land area) in 1943. In other words, almost half of the forest land was destroyed in 40 years while the denuded lands and bare hills have extended to 13.8 million hectares, or nearly 42 per cent of the total land area.

In order to protect the different ecosystems and preserve the sources of bio-genes, the Vietnamese government has decided to set up 87 forest preserves covering almost one million hectares under the management of the Ministry of Forestry.

FAO and UNDP have decided to help Vietnam work out a long-term strategy for overall forest development in 15 years with an estimated cost of 0.54 million dollars. This will undoubtedly help Vietnam increase its capacity to halt the nefarious trend of forest depletion as well as to join the world community in regreening our planet.

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